

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. VIII, No. 7

ISSN 0364-1724

April 12, 1982

## What They Are Saying:

*"It just doesn't make a lick of sense to me."*

Colorado State Senator Paul Powers reacting to news of the surprise shutdown of the state's elite Organized Crime Strike Force. (Page 3:1)

*Is there a doctor in the house?*

## Brown gets call to cure Houston's police ailments

Dr. Lee P. Brown has joined the recent American migration to the nation's Sun Belt, moving from his post as Atlanta's Public Safety Commissioner to head the police force in Houston — one of America's fastest growing cities — and moving from an annual salary of \$50,000 to a reported yearly pay of \$75,000.

There's a catch to Brown's apparent good fortune, however. If his nomination is confirmed, as expected, by the Houston City Council this month, Brown would become the first black chief of a police department that has been rocked in recent years by repeated charges of racism and brutality, and one which is severely understaffed.

Houston Mayor Kathy Whitmire extended a Texas welcome to Brown on March 9, when she nominated Brown as her top cop. Passing Brown's name to the City Council for approval, the mayor made it clear that she intends to reform the police force of the nation's fifth-largest city, a department that has been characterized as one of America's "most troubled."

Union "Shocked" at Choice

Shortly after Whitmire made her announcement, the welcome mat was



Houston police chief-designate  
Lee P. Brown

abruptly pulled by the Houston Police Officers Association, which represents about half of the city's patrol force.

Declaring that he was "shocked and surprised" by Brown's nomination,

HPOA president Bill Elkin expressed concern that Whitmire selected Brown because of his race and not because of his qualifications.

Whitmire was not surprised by Elkin's statements to the press. "There's always resistance to change in any organization," she told reporters.

Leaving Behind a Clean House

Brown's public pronouncements on his upcoming move were just as calm. He noted that he had made "basically a professional decision" in accepting the job, founded on his belief that the Atlanta force was "now in good shape."

The Atlanta Police Department is arguably in better shape now than when Brown took command of that city's police, corrections and firefighting agencies in 1978. A scandal over cheating on police promotional exams is now history, and last month a jury convicted Wayne B. Williams in connection with two of the 28 killings or disappearances of young blacks which have troubled Atlanta for the past two years. Brown personally headed the investigation that led to Williams' arrest.

But the Houston POA has come up with an entirely different version of

Brown's track record. On March 22, union officials handed Whitmire and the 14 members of the City Council a report compiled by a three-man HPOA delegation that had visited Atlanta shortly after Brown's nomination was announced.

The 13-page document, based on news clippings and interviews with Atlanta citizens and police officers, concluded that Brown has mismanaged the Atlanta Public Safety Department.

One of the report's authors, HPOA board member David Collier, noted that the delegation did not find one piece of positive information about Brown's professional abilities. "No officer we talked to said anything nice about Mr. Brown," except that his personal life is above

Continued on Page 6

## Women cops on the rise in Philadelphia

To quote the advertising slogan, the Philadelphia Police Department has come a long way, baby. The force has come a long way from the days of the 70's when female police officers had to file lawsuits merely to be considered for patrol jobs on the force. And a long way from 1978, when it took a Federal court order to open city detective work to women.

Three and a half years have passed since that court ruling, and women are not only serving as detectives but are now reportedly rivaling their male counterparts in performance, while gaining both peer and official recognition.

That is the gist of a report published last month by the Knight-Ridder news service. The feature was based on interviews with several of Philadelphia's 17 female detectives and with key city officials.

Some of the highest praise for the female investigators came from the city's highest ranking cop, Police Commissioner Morton B. Solomon. The women "are performing admirably," Solomon said. "They're doing a good job, comparable to males who are detectives with the same experience."

The force's first female detective, Sgt. Penelope Brace, had equally favorable things to say about her boss, crediting Solomon with changing the department's attitude toward women.

Police spokesman Don Fair elaborated, noting that one of Solomon's first actions as commissioner was to open all positions on the force to females. Solomon became

Continued on Page 10

## Crime analysis, a centuries-old concept, comes into its own as 'cornerstone' of proactive policing

By ALAN P. LUTHER  
and STEVEN C. MOLNAR

It is relatively impossible to pinpoint the origins of the generic crime analysis process, namely, conducting a routine review of information obtained as a result of a preliminary crime-scene investiga-

### THE ICAP STORY

*Ninth article in a series.*

tions for the purpose of spotting clues that will aid in the identification of potential suspects. Certainly this basic process has been utilized successfully throughout the world for centuries. Yet while the basic crime analysis process has been around as long as the practice of law enforcement, it has only been since the late 1960's that the term "crime analysis" has taken on a unique meaning. The expanded role of crime analysis in a proactive mode of policing has been adopted by police departments, both large and small, in increasing numbers from coast to coast. It has been the program development efforts of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the past decade that are truly responsible for this "back-to-basics" application of crime-data review as a cornerstone of proactive

police work.

Over a period of some twelve years, LEAA provided funding for the development of a wide variety of programs designed to improve the quality of police administration and increase the effectiveness of actual police operations. As previous articles in this series have discussed, it was the eventual development of a comprehensive project called the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) that has provided the cohesive bonding of several exemplary police programs. ICAP offers the chief police administrator a firm foundation for undertaking multiple, operationally oriented program enhancements designed to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of a department. The backbone of the ICAP concept is undeniably the utilization of crime analysis products to structure police field activities.

This leads us to the question, "what is crime analysis all about?" A textbook definition might read, "Crime analysis [is] a set of systematic, analytical processes directed at providing timely and pertinent information relative to crime patterns and trend correlations." In Racine, Wisc., the typical process undertaken by the Crime Analysis Unit (data

collection, data collation, data analysis and feedback review) focuses not only on emerging crime patterns and trends, but also on the serious habitual offender.

Crime analysis centers upon the routine function of report review. These reports should be considered essential source documents by the novice crime analyst. Source documents will typically include crime reports, supplementary patrol and investigative reports, arrest reports, incident reports, accident reports, field information cards and selected informative reports from other agencies.

The status of crime analysis capability has been recognized on the national level by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Standard 4.2, entitled "Crime Analysis Capability," noted:

"Every police department should improve its crime analysis capability by utilizing information provided by its information system within the department. Crime analysis may include the utilization of the following:

- "1. Methods of operation of individual criminals;
- "2. Pattern recognition;
- "3. Field interrogation and arrest data;

Continued on Page 7



## Study sees volume of crime outrunning municipal police

Municipal police in America are being outgunned by rising crime rates, with the average number of lawmen for each reported violent offense falling from 3.32 in 1948 to 0.5 in 1978, according to a recently released report from the National Institute of Justice.

Based on a three-and-a-half-year research effort that examined post-war crime stats for every American city with more than 50,000 inhabitants, the report stated that while there was a four-fold increase in crime, there was only a two-fold hoost in crimefighting resources.

"Certainly criminal justice resources did not keep pace with the rising crime rate during the 31-year period," noted NIJ director James L. Underwood. "Police per capita rose by approximately 50 percent during the period while crime increased some 400 percent on the average."

Although bleak, the numbers could be worse, according to Underwood, who indicated that city police have made great strides in crimefighting efficiency since the 40's.

"Changes in the education and training of police departments and improvements in their equipment and other resources, however, may have helped to keep the level of crime from growing even larger," he said.

Just how widespread was the crime jump that did occur? The \$923,000 study, completed by a Northwestern University research team, noted that dramatic crime rises appeared in virtually every city in the United States during the post-war period.

In cities with a 100,000-to-250,000 population range, violent crime rates rose from an average of 1.0 per 1,000 residents in 1948 to 6.6 in 1978. Over the same time frame, property crimes increased from 16.3 per 1,000 to 69.

While the bulk of the report's findings was based on statistical data, newspaper reports and other available information, more in-depth research was conducted in 10 survey cities, with researchers living in the municipalities for up to two years. The ten were Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Newark, Oakland, Phoenix, Philadelphia and San Jose.

The specially researched cities fared no better than the other 386 that were studied. Violent crime rose from about 1.2 crimes per 1,000 residents in 1950 to 7.3 in 1970. Property crimes rose from 18.4 per 1,000 in 1950 to 65.

Although police manpower did not keep abreast of the escalating crime rate, municipalities did hire additional officers over the period. The report noted that the number of cops per capita rose from 1.7 per 1,000 to 2.3 per 1,000.

Meanwhile, resources allocated to courts and prosecutors grew more rapidly than increases in arrests, the study found. Nevertheless, court backlogs continued to mount, the study found, due in part to changes in the requirements for legal representation for defendants.

The report will be published in three parts: "Crime on Urban Agendas," "Legislative Responses to Crime," and "Crime and Government Resources in American Cities." Copies of an executive summary, "Governmental Responses to Crime," can be obtained now from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

## Private group maps \$2M drive to put Chicago PD in vests

Following closely on the heels of three line-of-duty police deaths during the month of February, the City of Chicago has announced a \$2-million fundraising effort to buy lightweight body armor for all 12,500 members of that city's police department.

Mayor Jane Byrne, who announced the drive early last month, said the initiative will focus on gathering contributions from individuals and private corporations. The mayor pledged \$10,000 from her campaign funds to kick off the drive.

Superintendent Richard Brzezczek of the Chicago PD said that his officers will be issued the bulletproof vests and encouraged, although not required to wear them. Brzezczek, who joined the mayor at the City Hall press conference announcing the drive, observed that two of the three Chicago lawmen slain during February would have survived if they had been wearing the safety vests.

The fundraising effort, which will be coordinated by a group called Citizens for

Safety Vests, headed by local attorney Marshall Korshak and William Geller of the American Bar Foundation, will encourage individual small businesses to purchase a single \$150 vest for a Chicago police officer.

When the men and women of the Chicago PD are garbed in the vests, which are made from the synthetic fiber Kevlar, it will leave Detroit as the only one of the 11 largest American cities that does not provide its officers with the protective garments.

## ATF, facing oblivion, wins reluctant support of NRA

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), which has been caught in the muddle of the intensifying national debate over gun control, discovered last month that you can never tell who your friends are when the chips are down. Faced with the growing prospect of being abolished and having its personnel and duties transferred to other Treasury agencies, the beleaguered bureau got unexpected lobbying support from the National Rifle Association, a group that has long sought the abolition of ATF.

At the heart of the turnabout, according to a Washington Post report, was a Reagan Administration plan to dismantle ATF and divide its enforcement authority. Under the Reagan plan, the Customs Service would take over responsibility for alcohol and tobacco regulation, while the Secret Service was to handle firearms, explosives and arson enforcement.

Apparently, the NRA had not bargained for the second half of the plan and, faced with a pledge from Treasury Department officials that the law would continue to be enforced, the gun lobby feared that the Secret Service might enforce gun laws even more zealously than ATF, and be less vulnerable to external attacks and pressure.

With the rifle association thus caught in a position of having to undo an accomplishment they had long worked

toward, Neal Knox, head of the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action, appeared before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to support a proposal by Senators James Abdnor (R-S.D.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) to keep the firearms agency alive.

The Abdnor-DeConcini plan would keep ATF under the new name "Treasury Compliance Agency," but would slash the number of agents involved in firearms enforcement from 700 to 300. The extra 400 agents would be reassigned to the Secret Service for general purposes. An additional 317 ATF agents would likewise be transferred to the Secret Service with explosives and arson enforcement responsibilities.

NRA spokesman Knox hailed the arithmetic of the substitute proposal. "There would be fewer agents," he observed. "That is something that is desirable. They have had more agents than they needed...they have dreamed up things to do."

Elaborating on his organization's objections to the Secret Service taking charge of firearms enforcement, as the Administration had proposed, Knox said: "One of our basic concerns with the Secret Service is that the Secret Service has too few agents in election years, but they have too little to do three years out of four...I don't want to see (gun laws) in the hands of the people with too little to do."

## Society of Professional Investigators (SPI)

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, SPI has opened its membership rolls to additional qualified applicants who have a minimum of 5 years as detective, agent or investigator for a Federal, state, city or other local governmental agency. Address inquiries to Paul Hanrahan, 1120 East 31 Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210 or call 212-377-8240.

This publication is available in microform.



## University Microfilms International

Please send additional information for \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

300 North Zeeb Road  
Dept. PR  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
USA

30-32 Mortimer Street  
Dept. PR  
London W1N 7RA  
England

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates:

\$14.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff  
Operations Manager Marie Rosen

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, John Stead.

Operations: Evelyn Otero (production), Gerard Paulino (subscriptions).

Publisher Richard H. Ward

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Robert McCorrack, Avery Eli Okin

Correspondents: John Angell (Alaska); Tom Girthoff, Ivar Paur, George Felkous (California); Phillip Maimone (Colorado); Jack Dowling (Delaware); Claire Villarreal (District of Columbia); Dennis Keele, Martin Murphy, Anthony N. Potter Jr., Darrell Stephens (Florida); John Granfield (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Evnon, Alton O. Hraek, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Larry McCart (Indiana); Galeo Janekela (Kansas); Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcara (Kentucky); Joseph Bunce Jr. (Maryland); Anne Adams, James Lane, George Sherill (Massachusetts); Kenneth Griffin (Michigan); Kenneth Fairly (Mississippi); Eugene P. Schwartz, Robert Shackey, (Missouri); Kenneth Rovasso (Nebraska); Dorothy Guyot (New Jersey); Anne F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Philip Monti, Mildred Schuchinger, Tom Ward (New York); Gary Willis (North Carolina); Steven Rice, Martin Schwartz, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Zebulon Casev, Robert Kutzbaun, Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William J. Mathias, Larry McMicking, David L. Rathbone (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); L. Del Mortensen (Utah); Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr (Washington); Don King (Wisconsin).



New Orleans mayor rebuffed:

## PANO wins dues checkoff

The Police Association of New Orleans (PANO) took a giant step toward becoming the first collective bargaining agent ever for the city's patrol officers last month, when a state appeals court upheld a dues-checkoff ordinance that has been linked to union recognition.

But New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial, who initiated the legal challenge to the checkoff law, apparently is still prepared to cut the legs from under the union's drive, having ordered an examination of the case for possible further appeal.

At issue is a local statute, enacted in 1979 by the City Council over Morial's protest, which requires the city to withhold employee organization expenses from the paychecks of those who request the service. Morial challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance in Civil District Court three years ago and lost, prompting him to take the case to Louisiana's Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On March 21, Morial again found himself the short end of the judicial stick, when the three-judge appellate panel rejected his argument that the mayor's office has the ultimate authority to decide such matters.

Commenting on the decision, PANO attorney Sidney Bach indicated that lack of dues checkoff status has thwarted PANO attempts to bargain with the city. "This issue has appeared to be what in the past precluded Mayor Morial from recognizing and dealing with the Police Association," he told the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"We hope the issue is now resolved and laid to rest, so that there is no longer any obstacle to the mayor recognizing and collectively bargaining with the Police Association, within the limits prescribed by Civil Service laws."

On the other side of the fence, mayoral aide John Bender told the Times-Picayune that an appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court may be in the works. He said the mayor has asked a former City Attorney, who reportedly is handling the city's case free of charge, to review the Fourth Circuit Court's decision.

"We consider it to still be under litigation until we make a decision not to pursue further legal action or until all appeals are exhausted," Bender said. "So as far as we're concerned, the situation is not changed."

The situation goes back to March 1979, when Morial's administration said it would no longer make payroll deductions for PANO and nine other employee groups, due to budget restrictions. The mayor drew the battle line, explaining that automatic dues checkoff would be provided only for those groups that have collective bargaining agreements with the city.

The timing of the checkoff termination was apparently significant. It came shortly after a bitter police strike called by PANO, which at the time was affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

But the City Council would hear none of it, and it promptly passed the dues checkoff ordinance. Morial tried to veto it

Continued on Page 11

## Shutdown of organized-crime strike force stuns Colo. senators

Colorado may be the ideal place for criminals to catch a Rocky Mountain high, with the state's elite antidrug and organized-crime-fighting unit going on a forced three-month vacation last month due to a lack of funds.

What's more unusual is that Colorado legislators did not even receive a going-out-of-business notice from the state's Organized Crime Strike Force. They were informed of the unit's temporary shutdown by Attorney General J.D. MacFarlane, who was testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee about his proposal to transfer the strike force from his office to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

According to the Denver Post, MacFarlane surprised the senators when he revealed that the unit had run out of cash. He explained that the squad traditionally has been funded to the tune of \$500,000 annually, but that this year's budget contained only \$195,000 — a situation which forced the unit to close its doors until the beginning of the new budget year on July 1.

The senators were not amused. "All of a sudden it was discovered you were out of funds?" demanded Senator Ralph Cole.

"That's right," MacFarlane replied.

"No one in the legislature has told you to start winding down?" asked Senator Paul Powers.

"That's right, but I run the agency," the Attorney General answered.

"Well, it just doesn't make a lick of sense to me," Powers declared. "I don't mind the (strike force) going to CBI. I'm just mad as hell about the thing being

abandoned before it goes there."

Cole was apparently just as angry. "I'm concerned about the fact that the strike force has shut down," he said.

"I'm not satisfied with your explanation that you just found out you're running out of money, particularly in this drugged society," Cole added. He then asked whether there was anything the Judiciary Committee could do to avert the shutdown.

Getting a negative response, Cole turned to the panel's chairman. "I don't want to be disrespectful, Mr. Chairman, but I've got better things to do," he said, prior to storming out of the hearing.

In recent months, the strike force reportedly has been disconcerting many Colorado residents with its internal bickering and perceived lack of effectiveness. Beverly Kinnard, president of the Colorado Federation of Parents and a consultant to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, testified that three small communities were turned down for assistance by the strike force recently.

Another witness, former strike force investigator Ron Pietrafesa, said that he has asked earlier this year whether lawyers who had left the unit would be replaced. He testified that he was told the money for the lawyers was being used elsewhere in the Attorney General's office.

MacFarlane told the senators that a staff of ten, including two attorneys, was still assigned to the unit to continue ongoing investigations, but that he didn't know the location of their operation, since the Strike Force office has been locked up.

## Study sees public relying less on police, more on itself

Urban America has all but lost its confidence in government's ability to fight crime and it appears ready to take the matter into its own hands — through such self-reliance methods as fortressing, neighborhood watch programs and private gun ownership.

But the citizens have not given up entirely on the criminal justice system. They increasingly are demanding that government shift its anticrime focus from rehabilitation to retribution, and many community leaders are ready to back that demand by providing more resources to law enforcement agencies.

Those are the major findings of "The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime, Part III," which was released in New York on March 24. Subtitled "A Fourteen City Profile," the study does not purport to be a statistical survey, but rather is constructed from a collection of interviews with public officials in major cities throughout the nation.

"The respondents included mayors, judges, district attorneys, police chiefs, and others who influence the policies of their cities," noted Research & Forecasts Inc., the private consulting firm that drafted the report.

### Communities in Consensus

The survey itself was completed by reporters from major daily newspapers in each of the cities studied, who garnered responses by asking a uniform set of questions developed by Research & Forecasts.

What the report lacks in statistical grounding, it appears to compensate for in the form of a philosophical consensus among the officials surveyed. "Virtually all of the community leaders participating in the Figgie study agree that their city has suffered from a marked increase in public fear of crime," the report stated. "Two basic trends evolved which quite clearly reversed the direction of the

past two decades: loss of confidence in government and an increasing concern with punishment as opposed to rehabilitation."

Regarding the first point, each and every level of government was cited as a loser in the war on crime. Paul Montoya, the Chief of Detectives in Denver, was quoted as voicing perceived dissatisfaction with Federal policy.

"Billions of dollars have been poured into anticrime since President Johnson," Montoya said, "but no one can truthfully tell you it has made one iota of impact."

The report mentioned the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as a phenomenon of the 1960's which funded programs on the "belief in the possible rehabilitation of all but the most desperate career criminals." In the 80's, the study stated, "Citizens and community leaders alike" have lost faith in that theory, preferring retaliation to rehabilitation.

The inability of state and local governments to cope with crime was articulated by Governor Jerry Brown of California. "The entire (criminal justice) system is distorted because of overload," he told the researchers, suggesting the implementation of mandatory service for youth as the best means of reducing crime.

### A Turn Toward Self-Defense

As a greater number of citizens turn their backs on ineffectual government policies, an underground criminal justice system of sorts is emerging, according to two comments quoted in the report. The pseudo-system's tactics range from passive fortressing to active vigilantism. "When citizens stay inside, behind their locked doors, shaking in fear, then the criminals have won," said Colorado State Representative Kathy Speltz. "We must be willing to stand up and fight."

Chief Judge George Deneweth of the

Continued on Page 11

## War on crime & unemployment



Assistant police chief John Van Dyke (l.) and police officer Zack Leon Mitchell of War, W. Va., feel the city's new policy of hiring laid-off men who are on the welfare rolls to act as police officers is proving successful. Five of the nine cops in War are receiving government assistance under a "workfare" program.



# People & Places

## Eight join ranks of police research group

They come from departments ranging from California to Connecticut, from Florida to Michigan, but among the things they have in common is that "each... has devoted himself to improving the delivery of police services." They are the newest members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and their election was announced last month by forum president John F. Duffy, the sheriff of San Diego County, Calif.

Duffy noted that the newest additions to the organization "have devised programs within their departments to increase the professionalization of police management." They will be joining 65 other chief executives from larger police agencies in the United States, Canada

and the United Kingdom.

The new members include: Chief Frederick Heineman, Raleigh, N.C.; Director Charles Johnston, Lakewood, Colo.; Chief Sid Klein, Clearwater, Fla.; Sheriff Duane Lowe, Sacramento County, Calif.; Chief John McHale Jr., Prince George's County, Md.; Chief John E. Ross, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chief George Sicaras, Hartford, Conn., and Chief William Swing, Greensboro, N.C.

### Toot Your Own Horn

Keep your colleagues posted on your professional activities. Send items to: People & Places, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019

## Policing's a family affair for Va. cop

Law enforcement is a time-honored tradition in the Journee family of eastern Virginia. And now it appears that winning awards for exemplary police work is similarly becoming a family tradition.

Sgt. Richard C. Journee III, an 18-year veteran of the Portsmouth Police Department, recently won the Police Officer of the Year award presented by the Portsmouth Exchange Club, thus fulfilling a goal he had set for himself when his father, Richard C. Journee Jr., died in 1966.

"I'm very happy with the award," Journee said. "I wanted it because my father had won it."

The sergeant's father had been named Officer of the Year in 1959.

The family's long blue line dates back to Sgt. Journee's grandfather Richard Sr. and his great-uncle William, who were Virginia policemen around the turn of the century. His uncle Phillip was also a Portsmouth police officer.

Sgt. Journee cited family pride in police work as a factor in his motivation to achieve.

"I had a high opinion of my father and uncle," Journee said. "So in my own mind I always tried to work up to their standards. I set my sights on what I thought their level was. I set my goals high so I have to try harder."

Journee, who has spent most of his 18 years on the Portsmouth force patrolling some of the city's toughest neighborhoods, was also recently elected president of Gosport Lodge No. 90 of the Fraternal Order of Police.

## New SC chief

Four months after Charleston, S.C., Police Chief John F. Conroy died of "apparent self-inflicted wounds," the South Carolina city has found a new top cop for its police department. He's Reuban M. Greenberg, a 37-year-old state law enforcement official from Florida.

Greenberg got the job after a nationwide search that involved more than 200 applicants.

## From both sides

There's nothing particularly unusual about two private security specialists writing a syndicated column about crime — that is, unless the authors are a former police chief and a reformed holdup man the chief arrested on more than one occasion.

The column, entitled "Cops and Robbers," is the brainchild of Rocky Pomerance, the former chief of the Miami Beach Police Department, and Ray Johnson, an ex-offender who went straight in 1968 after serving more than 25 years in prison. According to the Hartford Courant, the column is in the form of a discussion between the two men, and is "written" by talking into a tape recorder.

"We sit about four feet apart and scream into a microphone," Johnson said.

## Shock value



Wide World Photo

Terre Haute, Ind., police chief Gerald W. Loudermilk throws the switch on the battery-powered miniature electric chair he keeps on his desk. Loudermilk has drawn national attention for his "shoot-to-kill" edict regarding fleeing felons.

# LEA TECHNICAL SECURITY SPECIALISTS



### AUDIO COUNTERMEASURES

Protect against invasion of privacy. Detect and override illegal wiretapping and bugging. Tape recorder detection, surveillance spectrum receivers, telephone analyzers and more.

### VOICE STRESS

Mark II Voice Analyzer. 2001 Stress Decoder. Advanced capabilities full training. Featuring exclusive conversation mode. Field-proven. Don't be fooled by substitutes.



### COMMUNICATIONS/SOUND

Longplay and miniature recorders, dialing number printers, walkie-talkies, direction finding gear, wireless earphones. LEA is in step with your requirements and today's technology.

### COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

Low, medium- and high-level scramblers. For telephone radio or data. And now LEA introduces the Cypher Pad, an inexpensive ultra-high level encryption device. Communicate with confidence.



### OPTICAL SYSTEMS

Night vision devices, remote observation by wireless, special lenses, ultra-miniature video camera, surveillance scope. Seeing is believing.

### EMERGENCY/SAFETY

Warning lights, flashers, sirens, flashlights, first aid, radiation detectors, lightbars, distress flares. Exclusive photo-luminescent paint, glows in dark.



### SPECIAL SERVICES

Voice stress training, school security analysis and consulting, full expert services, design and furnish special technical security devices. Responsible. Confidential.

### BOMB CONTROL

Letter bomb detectors, bomb blankets, pouches, bomb suits, sniffers. Useful new letter bomb visualizer spray to safely confirm the contents of suspect envelopes.



### CONTRABAND DETECTION

Explosive detectors, metal detectors, x-ray for luggage and parcels, buried object locators, personnel scanners. Protect passengers, courtrooms and VIPs.

### CRIMINALISTICS

Evidence collection, invisible entrapment kits, fingerprint kits, narcotics testers, foto-fit. Extensive line of electronic and chemical investigative aids.



### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Offering a full range of body armor, less-than-lethal defense items, anti-ballistic materials, intruder flare, power mile. Your life may be jeopardized. Be prepared.

### CROWD CONTROL

Shock batons, helmets, riot shields, protective masks, less-than-lethal defense and dispersement aids. Self-contained, quick to deploy roadblock system.



### SECURITY

Vehicle alarms, tracking systems, special perimeter and access controls, remote-control intrusion alarm, wireless alarms. Consulting.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Police supplies, lock supplies, paper shredders, security books, courier cases, safety fuel tanks, hard to find items. Unlimited.



☐ Rush me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the ALL NEW LEA Products Catalog. Enclosed is my ten dollars per copy, which will be applied toward any future purchase.

☐ In addition, please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the Science of Electronic Surveillance, at the special price of \$15 per copy. Revealing, state-of-the-art report. 175 pages.

COPYRIGHT 1979 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
88 HOLMES STREET, BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07109 U.S.A.  
PHONE 201/751-0001 • TLX 642073 LEA BLVL • CABLE LEA



# SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



One of the continuing anomalies in the criminal justice system is the divergent view between law enforcement and the judicial branch over the use of polygraphs, more commonly known as lie detectors. Police departments routinely utilize the polygraph in criminal investigations, while many district attorneys' offices and several well-known criminal defense attorneys conduct their own examinations before proceeding to trial.

Despite the reliance that law enforcement agencies and criminal trial attorneys have placed on the lie detector, 22 states and the District of Columbia have ruled that the results of polygraph examinations are inadmissible in criminal trials. Eighteen other states only allow the results of polygraph examinations to be introduced into evidence if both the defense counsel and the prosecuting attorney agree on it. In these states the defense counsel and prosecuting attorneys enter into a written agreement known as a stipulation.

In the Federal court system, all of the Courts of Appeals that have dealt with the issue have upheld the exclusion of polygraph results from evidence. Perhaps taking their cue from several of the states, the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, in *United States v. Oliver*, 525 F2d 731 (1975), permitted the admission into evidence of polygraph examination results where the trial attorneys had agreed by stipulation.

The split in both the Federal and state court systems as to whether polygraph test results should be admitted has been ignored by the United States Supreme

Court for the past 20 years. Last month the Supreme Court was again presented with the opportunity to formulate a nationwide rule regarding the admissibility of polygraph examination results. Following is a summary of the Supreme Court's action in that case, as well as a full-text plenary decision in the area of capital punishment.

## Admissibility of Polygraph Evidence

Last month the Supreme Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari and, in so doing, once again refused to establish a nationwide rule as to the admissibility of polygraph examination results.

The petition to the nation's highest court arose out of an allegation by a victim that the defendant had grabbed him from behind, taken his wallet and pushed him to the ground. The incident allegedly occurred on a dark night in Wisconsin.

At the time of the incident, and prior to September 1, 1981, Wisconsin allowed the admission of polygraph evidence in a criminal trial if both the prosecutor and defense counsel stipulated both to the administration of the polygraph examination and to the admission of the test results into evidence.

Aware that the prosecutor's case rested principally on the accusation of the victim, who immediately after the assault was unable to give police a description of the attacker, the defendant sought to have a polygraph examination conducted prior to the trial.

The prosecuting attorney, however, refused to agree to allowing the results of the polygraph examination into evidence. Similarly, he refused to give any reason for his refusal.

Without the results of the polygraph examination to exonerate him, the defendant was convicted. Shortly after being sentenced to state prison, he filed a petition in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, in which

he challenged the constitutionality of the conviction. When the District Court denied the petition, the defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Under the Wisconsin rules of evidence, the prosecutor in the present case was permitted to refuse to stipulate to the admission of polygraph evidence "without articulating his reasons." In its decision to reverse the conviction and remand the case for further proceedings, however, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held that under the system in effect in Wisconsin at the time of the trial, the defendant's "due process rights may have been violated."

After reaching his decision, Circuit Judge Cudahy explained that a prosecutor must articulate his or her reasons for not stipulating to allow the polygraph results into evidence, in order for a court to review that action. Elaborating, the judge noted:

"The prosecutor's refusal to enter into a stipulation must be for justifiable reasons. Justifiable reasons in this context are reasons which go to the reliability of the test or to the integrity of the trial process, not reasons which consider merely the relative tactical advantages from the use of the evidence to the prosecution and the defense."

Seven members of the Supreme Court found no fault with the outcome or the reasoning of the appellate court, and they refused to schedule the case for full plenary review. Justices Rehnquist and O'Connor took exception, however, and dissented from the denial of certiorari.

The essence of the dissent was that the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit found fault with the defendant's trial not because the polygraph evidence was excluded, but because the prosecutor had failed to state his reason for refusing to allow the admission of the evidence.

Justice Rehnquist wrote: "I think that this is a dubious constitutional holding with considerable implications beyond the facts of the case — indeed, beyond polygraph tests — which warrants plenary consideration by this Court."

The dissent concluded that in light of the apparent conflict in the Courts of Appeals there was reason for the Supreme Court to grant review in this case. (*Israel v. McMorris*, No. 81-189, petition for certiorari denied on February 22, 1982.)

## Capital Punishment — Illinois

By a vote of 5-to-4, the Supreme Court reversed part of a conviction which would have imposed the death penalty on a 16-year-old convicted of murdering an Oklahoma Highway Patrol officer.

The case originated nearly five years ago when the defendant and several of his

Continued on Page 13

## Vicarious experiences:

# Liability suits become more fashionable

By ROBERT T. SHOCKEY

Most police departments in the country today have been faced at one time or another with a lawsuit over the actions of a police officer. Most of these suits have been successfully defended — but times are changing.

Between 1967 and 1971, the number of suits filed against police more than doubled, and they continue to increase each year. Catastrophic judgments are being awarded to those who sue the police officer. Most verdicts and judgments concern themselves with civil rights violations, and they are commonplace in the area of negligent vehicle operation.

It is apparent that the police officer is being sued more and more frequently, and in every phase of his duties. Such lawsuits expose the officer to possible loss of his job, great monetary loss and personal embarrassment.

Most suits seeking judgments against the police had been heard, for the most part, in state courts. This trend, too, has changed, and now most actions are being

heard in Federal Courts under the Civil Rights Act of 1871. The act was not established to control police conduct, but the broad scope of the act now supports suits against police in a variety of areas, including unnecessary force, assault, false imprisonment and illegal searches and seizures, to name but a few.

Three possible defenses are available to officers named in Federal civil rights actions:

- ¶ That the officer acted in good faith;
- ¶ That there was no intent on the officer's part to deprive anyone of their constitutional rights; and
- ¶ That the officer's actions at the time were reasonable and under valid authority.

Another area coming into increasing prominence on the legal front is the vicarious liability of police supervisors — wherein police administrators are held personally liable for the actions of subordinate officers. The action indicates that the police administrators are negligent in a specific area and that this negligence was the cause of the resulting injury. Such actions bring additional, higher paid defendants into the case, thus providing a better chance of a higher award.

Police administrators are being held liable for a variety of reasons. The most

common being failure to adequately train subordinates, failure to properly supervise subordinates, negligent hiring practices and negligent retention of a police officer.

Whatever your role is in the police function, some areas of vicarious liability can be applied to implicate you personally in a civil suit. The liability of supervisory of-

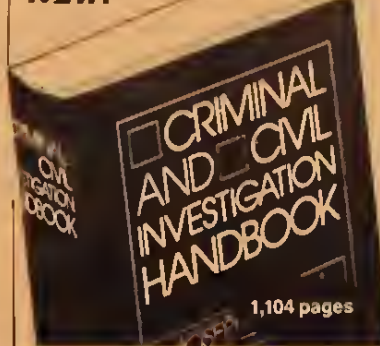
Continued on Page 12

## At issue...

Following is the section of the Civil Rights Act of 1871 on which most Federal civil suits against police agencies and officers are being based

"Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, or any state or territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action of law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress."

NEW!



Edited by Joseph J. Grau

Now you can make sure you're doing everything you can to help build a case that will stick — no matter what the crime — without the procedural oversights that so often jeopardize an investigation later on, and without the legal ship-ups defense lawyers look for in plain, no-nonsense English. 68 highly trained and highly experienced investigators spell out step by step exactly what each police officer, private security guard, and detective must know about such areas as:

- ✓ the latest legal ins and outs of stop and frisk, arrest, search and seizure, confessions, rights and waivers
- ✓ police at the crime scene — what to look for, and extensive checklists for questioning witnesses, victims, and suspects
- ✓ the latest interrogation and identification techniques, and how to find and use informants
- ✓ preparing for court and how to handle even the toughest cross examination
- ✓ forensics, surveillance, business and computer crimes, insurance fraud
- ✓ and more...much more

Plus special sections on terrorism, drug-smuggling, sexual assault, trafficking in stolen goods, extortion, and others.

Mail coupon to use this book FREE for 15 days!

McGraw-Hill Book Company  
P.O. Box 400  
Hightstown, NJ 08520



Please send me the CRIMINAL AND CIVIL INVESTIGATION HANDBOOK 1021130-9 for 15 days free examination. At the end of that time I will pay \$17.50, plus local tax, postage and handling, or return the book postpaid and owe absolutely nothing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Apt \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

This order subject to acceptance by McGraw-Hill. Offer good only in the U.S. 03-K996-4399-3

Robert T. Shockey is the police chief of Hazelwood, Mo., and a former member of the St. Louis County Police Department. He is a past president of the Missouri Police Chiefs Association.



## The staggering cost of youth crime and its answers

Juvenile crime is one of the most pressing topics of our time — for a multitude of reasons, not the least of which is the fact that today's children are the problem solvers of tomorrow.

The size of the problem is staggering. Recent Federal statistics indicate that

### PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary  
By SCOTT B. ALSWANG

one out of every nine youths, and one out of every six males will be referred to the Juvenile Court before the age of 18. The cost factor is mindboggling, with taxpayers footing the bill. When police detention facilities, courts and institutional care are taken into account, an estimate of over one billion dollars a year is not excessively high.

The reasons for today's high rate of juvenile crime are discussed every day in the media. Poverty, overcrowding in slums and soaring rates of unemployment among teens all promote the "don't give a damn" attitude. Violence on television, the lure of drugs and the easy availability of knives and guns all contribute to crimes at any age level. If the goal of the system has been to rehabilitate, the system is failing. If the

*The author was recently promoted to detective with the West Orange Township, N.J., Police Department, where he is assigned to the Juvenile Aid Bureau. He also holds a master's degree in criminal justice.*

goal has been to punish, this is not being accomplished either.

School culture, peer culture and television culture have been important influences on youthful behavior and attitudes. Juveniles are more aggressive today; they are more defiant and rebellious, show less respect for law and authority and are more aware of the restrictions placed on the police.

The attitude that "kids will be kids" can be another reason for high levels of juvenile delinquency. This notion perpetuates the loose social makeup of our society and a breakdown of respect for authority figures, such as parents, teachers and criminal justice personnel. The media has not helped attempts at restoring acceptable behavioral responses. Many series show the villains to be the role model to follow. Some juveniles have even related that the crime they committed was modeled after a television show.

It is very difficult to educate the public as to effective ways to combat juvenile crime, primarily because most rehabilitative efforts involving juveniles have been miserable failures. While we "the do-gooders" must await legislation and authorization to fund programs, the criminals do as they wish. They have no regard for democratic ways. They look out only for themselves.

Most people tend to feel that juvenile crime is someone else's problem, that their kids are well behaved and that spending money on a bunch of misfits would be ludicrous. Legislators enact legislation to make constituents happy,

Our crime-ridden cities refuse to devote money to programs aimed at the crime wave; they are already short of money, and devoting funds to programs that offer no guarantees and no immediate results is not the most popular way to secure votes.

In an effort to combat juvenile crime, recent legislation has called for stricter penalties for juvenile offenders. When 16 was the age at which a juvenile could be tried as an adult in New Jersey, and it was found that 14-year-olds were committing serious crimes, the age was dropped to 14. Did this legislation have any effect on deterrence or rehabilitation? Did it make a juvenile think twice about committing that armed robbery or rape?

The deterrence of juvenile crime, and the pursuit of rehabilitative techniques for juveniles is the whole premise behind the juvenile justice system — unlike the adult system, which, more times than not, applies punitive sanctions.

In the juvenile justice system, diversion is used in as many cases as possible to help a youth keep out of the criminal justice system. In this way the juvenile will not be branded a delinquent. The handling of the case within one's jurisdiction may serve to reduce stigmatization and trauma for the juvenile in appropriate cases. Juvenile court judges have very few avenues available to them as a condition of sentencing. The institutions and program facilities available look great on paper; the theory behind them works well.

In reality, though, serious problems are evident. Budgetary restrictions, un-

trained staffs and uncooperative patients preclude any efficient, effective, long-term assistance in most cases. The volume of cases is so large that plea bargaining is a necessity to clear court calendars. Judges have learned that the institutions do not rehabilitate, but are, in fact, prep schools for prisons. However difficult, judges must still provide what they feel is an acceptable sentence for all cases. This can lead to diversity in sentencing. It also provides frustrations to the police.

The police generally have a good grasp of which juveniles would benefit from rehabilitation programs and which may need punitive sanctions applied to them. Often, the police are not even consulted as to their feelings in the case or notified of the disposition of cases. In most cases information as to dispositions comes from word of mouth on the street. The laws passed as a result of *Kent, Winship, Gault* and other Supreme Court cases were enacted to protect a juvenile's rights. The police are not pressing to have these rights taken away. However, juvenile offenders must be made aware that the juvenile justice system is not a joke, that if they commit a crime, there will be a price to pay.

Juvenile delinquency refers to the failure of youths to meet certain obligations expected of them by the society in which they live. We might ask, why do these failures occur? The answer may be that juveniles are very impressionable. If a juvenile is well behaved but sees his friend benefit from breaking the law with

Continued on Page 12

## Houston mayor ruffles feathers with choice for chief

Continued from Page 1  
reproach, Collier told the Houston Chronicle

### Brown Seen as a "Shoo-In"

But a poll of City Council members taken by the Chronicle shortly after the release of the HPOA report has indicated that Brown is a virtual shoo-in for the Houston job. Six of the seven council members necessary for confirmation support Brown outright, and one said he was leaning toward approval. Only two opposed the nomination, and the rest were unavailable for comment.

Councilman George Greanias, a Brown supporter, did have some comments to make about the HPOA document, calling it "hastily done" and "not based on a representative sample of opinion." The councilman said his staff has completed a counter-investigation, which knocked out most of the HPOA's claims concerning Brown's performance.

HPOA board member Collier acknowledged to reporters that the union's initial negative stand on Brown's nomination made its subsequent report appear slanted. "I'm not saying we went over there completely unbiased," he said. "But we tried to be."

Collier also indicated that the release of the report was a stalling tactic. He noted that if the document does not convince council members to vote against Brown immediately, he at least hopes they will postpone the vote long enough to check out the report's information.

### HPD Brass Also Opposed

The union is not the only police faction that would like to postpone Brown's confirmation indefinitely. Several high ranking Houston cops, including the deputy

and assistant police chiefs, are on record as opposing Whitmire's choice for police chief.

The latter dispute ostensibly has less to do with Brown's qualifications than with an earlier tussle between the mayor and the men who currently manage her police department. Their differences came to a head two days before Brown's nomination via a Whitmire interview that appeared in the March 7 Houston Chronicle.

I'm "not at all convinced that there's a higher degree of corruption" in police departments in other cities "than there is here," the mayor told the paper. She went on to criticize the Houston force's recruiting practices and officers' "shaking down people."

Responding to the article, several of the city's top cops demanded an apology and faulted Whitmire for making "unsubstantiated allegations of criminal conduct and mismanagement."

Although she refused to back down, the mayor did issue a somewhat soothing statement: "I feel certain that the majority of Houston police officers are people of integrity who are working hard to do a good job."

### Department "Body Count" Problems

Apart from the politics involved, one of the Houston force's main problems is that there is insufficient manpower to do a good job. A Houston Post columnist recently pointed out although that city had grown and greatly changed in the last decade, it is well below the national average of 3.3 officers per 1,000 residents in cities of more than 250,000 residents.

Similarly populated Philadelphia, for example, has twice as many police of-

ficers as Houston's 3,000-member force. As a result of the patrol shortage, traffic laws in the Texas city have gone largely unenforced since 1980, according to observers.

And more significant problems have arisen due to Houston's dearth of police officers. The International Association of Chiefs of Police reported last October that Houston had the highest rate of fatal shootings by police officers among the country's 20 largest cities.

To make matters worse, the Justice Department last month reported that it had investigated 56 cases of alleged civil rights violations by the Houston police. That ranked Houston second in that category, behind New Orleans. None of the Houston cases has resulted in Federal indictments, however.

Meanwhile, the manpower shortage persists. The Chronicle reported last month that of a recent group of 1,085 police applicants, only 70 were accepted.

"I think there is a self-selection process within the Police Department that perpetuates attitudes," Whitmire told the Chronicle, "and it seems to recruit a group of people who are just like the group that's already there, instead of recruiting a group of people that's representative of the cosmopolitan makeup of this city."

And what does Lee Brown think about the group he is about to command? "Because they're professionals, they're there by choice, and I expect them to work with me," he told the Associated Press. "I'm looking forward to coming to Houston and serving the city I've heard so much about."

## Put more bulk in your diet

You can have an influence on the reading diet of your police organization, educational gathering or training seminar by providing participants with free copies of Law Enforcement News.

To obtain complimentary copies for your next meeting, contact us within a month of the event, stating the number of papers you require.

Bulk requests should be addressed to: Gerry Paulino, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St., New York City, NY 10019.



# Proactive policing revolves around crime analysis

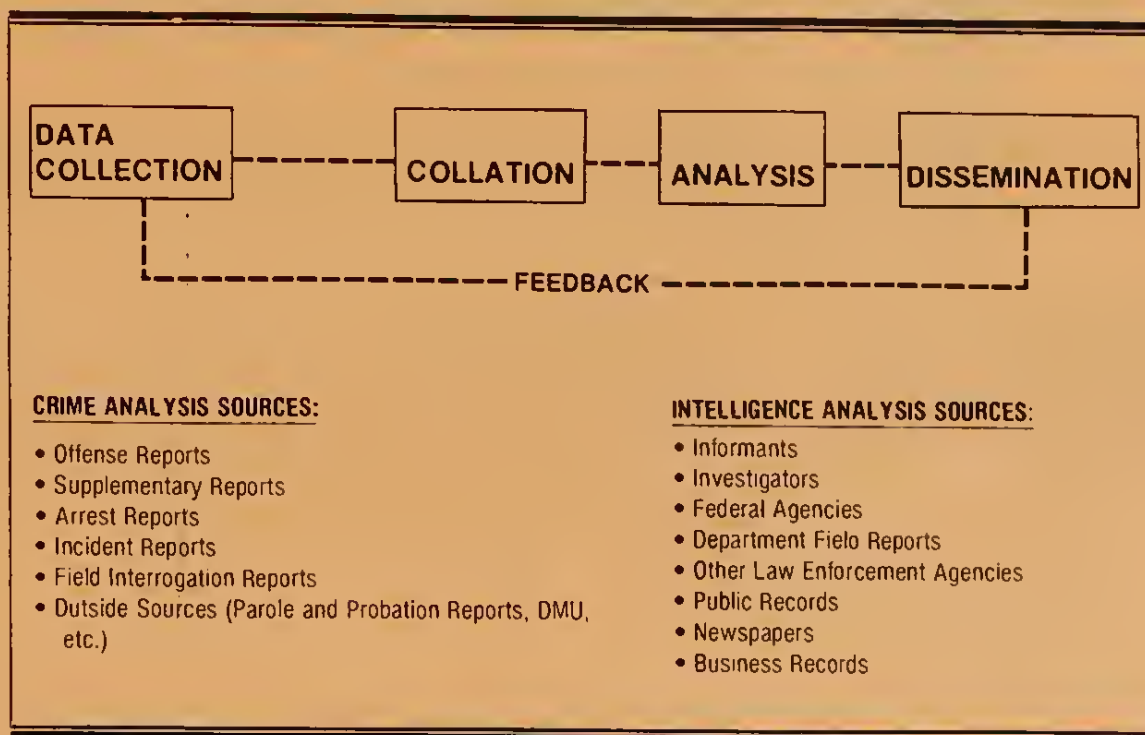
Continued from Page 1

- "4. Crime report data;
- "5. Incident report information;
- "6. Dispatch information; and,
- "7. Traffic reports, both accidents and citations.

"The elements must be carefully screened for information that should be routinely recorded for crime analysis."

As can readily be seen, the quality and effectiveness of crime analysis efforts are going to be intrinsically linked to the number and quality of source documents available to the Crime Analysis Unit. In other words, if usable and credible crime analysis products are to be expected, the Crime Analysis Unit must be afforded every opportunity to review *all* reports generated within the department. In addition, those reports must have been subjected to content review to assure that there is adequate detail accounted for within each report. Most ICAP cities have revised their crime reports by incorporating a greater number of forced-choice entries, but in any case, all have come to the conclusion that their reports needed to be revised.

A third consideration on which a successful crime analysis operation hinges is the ability to provide a timely turn-around of information generated from the field. In Racine, the Crime Analysis Unit is staffed by two patrolmen, both of whom work Monday through Friday. Although this does not provide seven-day coverage, it does allow for face-to-face contact with all three shifts as a result of staggering the analyst's hours. One analyst begins his tour at 6:30 A.M.; he thereby has the opportunity to personally talk with third-shift officers, dispatchers and supervisors before they end their tour at 7:00 A.M. The second analyst begins his tour at 8:00 A.M. As a result, both analysts are present for the daily investigative roll-call session at 9:00 A.M. and the 2:00 P.M. second shift patrol roll call. Staggered shifts for the



Basic Crime and Intelligence Analysis Processes — Functional Flow

analysts have proven to be extremely beneficial in providing the fastest possible turn-around of relevant information back to the field forces.

When information is developed that points toward specific crime patterns, repetitive M.O. characteristics in recurring crimes, or other information pertaining to the activities of known offenders, the Crime Analysis Unit will prepare a crime information bulletin for dissemination.

Individual bits of information that do not immediately fit into any puzzle, but are deemed worthy of filing, then become part of either: name file, adult and juvenile (including nicknames); known offender file, categorized by crime type (includes physical description); M.O. file; vehicle file, or the field interrogation card file.

Another part of the Crime Analysis Unit's manual file are copies of completed original crime reports that pertain to residential burglary, commercial burglary, robbery to person, robbery to business, sexual assault, arson, or burglary to garage.

These files contain information such as date and time of occurrence, M.O., descriptions of property taken and unique descriptors of suspects and/or vehicles. Files are updated daily so that current information is readily available for comparison and cross-referencing. Timeliness of information, analyzed on a daily basis, lends itself to early detection of crime patterns and immediate tactical deployment of field personnel. To re-emphasize the point, the prime responsibility of the Crime Analysis Unit is to review source documents on a daily basis in order to correlate the M.O. characteristics of current offenses with the M.O. characteristics of known offenders.

We are now in a position to discuss what crime analysis can accomplish. Following are two examples of directed patrol operations that have been implemented in Racine with the support of crime analysts.

#### The West Side Housebreaker

On June 6, 1979, the Crime Analysis Unit identified a residential burglary pat-

tern which had surfaced in a concentrated 30-block area, within the geographic boundaries of patrol beat Area 9. The prominent M.O. was entry to a home through unlocked front or rear doors. Once inside, physical evidence and crime-scene photos indicated that a single perpetrator would make a very quick search, in a limited number of rooms, for cash only. Exit was, at times, indicated to be the rear door. The fact that loot was limited to cash implied to us that the offender more than likely had prior convictions and was therefore not going to tie himself to traceable or identifiable objects.

As a result of reviewing reports pertaining to suspicious persons, a tentative description of a suspect was developed. On two occasions inside the target area, the suspect had approached a home, first knocking on the front door; when someone answered the door, he asked if a fictitious person lived there. Preliminary indications were that these burglaries were being perpetrated Monday through Friday between 7:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M.

Appropriate information was disseminated by the Crime Analysis Unit to the patrol division, the investigative division, and the Street Crimes Unit. Street Crimes was then immediately deployed in the target area. The Crime Prevention Unit began a community-alert effort with the cooperation of local radio stations and newspapers. First and second shift patrol officers and evidence technicians were given neighborhood crime-alert forms for distribution to homes surrounding each burglary crime scene in the target area.

As additional information came into Crime Analysis, it was determined that the offender was most active on Monday and Tuesday and the target area was reduced to 20 square blocks. Crime prevention officers were then assigned to conduct a door-to-door canvass of the target area to encourage citizen cooperation through increased awareness of the problem.

On July 3, 1979, while under surveillance, the offender was seen fleeing the rear yard of a home that had just been burglarized. He was subsequently

located in his vehicle and charged with burglary of that residence.

This operation utilized the resources of six separate units within the Racine Police Department, all coordinated through the Crime Analysis Unit. The cooperative effort, conducted over an 18-day period, resulted in three felony charges against this offender.

#### Slashing North Side Burglaries

During October 1979, Crime Analysis noted that burglaries were up from eight in August to a total of 17 through September 25. The information indicated that these offenses were being committed during the first and second patrol shifts. The Crime Analysis Unit then documented the problem in the form of a directed patrol operation.

The strategy on the first shift was to deploy one plainclothes officer to patrol the problem area in an unmarked leased vehicle. The second shift used a variety of deployment techniques that included high and low visibility patrol. A total of 10 officers were deployed over ten days, with 208 man-hours consumed. Thirteen arrests were made by the directed patrol officers, of which nine were felonies, two were misdemeanors and two were unrelated to this specific problem but were made within the target area.

The burglary rate for Patrol Area 1 (the target area) was slashed by 50 percent; 18 burglaries were reported in Area 1 during September 1979 as opposed to nine reported in October. This coordinated effort also displaced other criminal activity from Area 1 into Area 6, thereby forcing offenders to operate in unfamiliar neighborhoods and subsequently encouraging them to alter their methods of operation. This is clearly desirable, as it

Continued on Page 13

## About the authors:

SGT. ALAN P. LUTHER heads the Racine, Wisc., Police Department's Planning and Research Bureau, which includes the Crime Analysis Unit. Sgt. Luther has been with the Racine PD for more than 12 years and has been its ICAP project director since 1978. He holds a B.A. in social science and is currently enrolled in graduate work at the University of Wisconsin (Parkside). The sergeant has provided consulting services to the Tulsa, Okla., Police Department in the area of developing crime analysis techniques for tactical crime prevention planning, as well as conducting ICAP orientation workshops for the states of North Dakota and North Carolina.

STEVEN C. MOLNAR is currently assigned as Administrative Staff Writer for the Racine Police Department, having also served as an assistant planning officer and crime analyst. The holder of a B.A. in sociology, Molnar is pursuing a master's in public administration at the University of Wisconsin. He also lectures on crime analysis techniques at the University of Louisville's School of Justice Administration.

## New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

### Polygraph Training Course

Mon.-Fri., 9-5, seven weeks commencing April 5, 1982. For information, call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 344-2626, 82 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10005.



# Postscript to the 1981 British

## An interview with Chief Constable Ian Oliver of the Central Scotland

LEN: Speaking from your experience with the race relations section of the Metropolitan Police, now that the riots that hit England last year are some months behind us, what do you see in the way of open wounds that remain to be healed, in terms of both the police psyche and in the civilian sector in Britain?

OLIVER: Well, I think to put it in context, 10 years ago, when I was working at the Yard, we were predicting this. The only thing that surprised us was that it didn't come sooner. Obviously it isn't a good thing to predict, and it's not a nice thing to have to say. But the only surprise, really, as I said before, is that it didn't come sooner, and it hadn't gotten worse.

But as for whether it's an open wound or not, I am not working currently very closely to the particular areas where the problem exists. The problem is, as your own experience in this country shows you, that once you've had a successful challenge to authority, there is never a stepping back from that point. It doesn't matter whether it's a football match or a religious dispute or a trade dispute — people aren't going to feel that they've made their point unless they've turned over cars and set fire to them. So that, to a degree, is a watershed in our society, because traditionally we've been very proud of the fact that we've not been an armed force, that we have friendly relationships with the community generally, rather than a stand-off position. So even if there isn't an open wound — and I'm not sure that there isn't; there may well be open wounds — even if there isn't, there is that significant thing that whatever happens in the future, it's not going to go back to the situation before all this happened, so that we can predict that there's going to be more trouble. Whether it will be on a grander scale or not, I don't know, but already there are signs of it happening all over the country. For example, in the area where I work, which is basically a county area, or a rural area, we had a challenge to police at a junior football match only the other week. The crowd stormed the police van and released the prisoners, which is something that last year at this time would never have happened at that particular location in Scotland.

So that's the damage that this sort of thing has caused, and it will spread and it will get worse. In my less optimistic moods, I talk about us being on this variable downward slope, and all the police can do is attempt to adjust the angle of descent. Inevitably, we seem to be heading in a downward direction. Obviously, we can do a lot to compensate for the open wound sort of thing that you're talking about, and we have been. I know of no other organization in the U.K. — and I say that without fear of contradiction — that has done more towards improving community relationships and at-

tempting to come to terms with minority groups, trying to alleviate the sort of problems that cause the tensions. But whilst we are often, in the eyes of many people, the eternal crutch that props up the deficiencies of every other social organization, we're the only one that operates an all-embracing social service 24 hours a day. We prop up all the other gaps — we don't go on strike, we don't say no, we try always to give some sort of assistance. Whilst we do that, it doesn't matter how well trained we are, it doesn't matter how up to strength we are, it doesn't matter how well equipped we are; at the end of the day, doing that to and for the police service doesn't remedy the things that are causing the problems — the inner city neglect, the educational deficiencies, the social deficiencies, the unemployment, and the social attitude of some of the minority groups themselves.

So open wounds there may well be, but whether they are open wounds attributable to the police is debatable. I think we're the visible sign of authority people will point to — it's kind of like the Julius Caesar thing, you know, the good that men do is buried with them, the evil lives on. And what people fail to understand is that, I don't know what it's like in America, but in Britain at the moment we have got a tremendously young police force. The reason for that is that we've lost those people who were on a 30-year engagement immediately after the war. There was no recruiting during the war. And after the war you had people coming out and joining the police for a 30-year engagement, retiring in 1976. That was when the big exodus was experienced. At the same time, at about that time, police pay and conditions were not as good as they ought to have been; I'm not saying they were desperately bad, but they were not as good as they should have been. The recession wasn't as strong as it is now, so people were able to say, "Well, I'm leav-

literature blurbs say "Join the police and be a good community cop and a friendly neighborhood policeman," and walk around the beat and talk to people, go into schools and have this kind of relationship. Then suddenly, out of the middle of that idea that you're pushing in the glossy brochures, you get situations like the Notting Hill Carnival, which is a big West Indian gathering that in its early stages caused a tremendous amount of lawlessness. And we as a force had to tolerate a fair amount of crime — you know, visibly witness crime going on — but the effect of interfering in that situation would have had a disproportionate public disorder effect to allowing somebody to get on with the crime.

So people were suddenly having to stop and think, "This isn't the force that I joined." Then when the violence came and they were having to arm themselves with trash-can lids and protect themselves from rocks and petrol bombs without the proper equipment — and bear in mind, we've never had the riot gear and we've never had all the shields and everything until recently — it does cause a major rethink, and young men were coming up to me, 18- or 19-year-old people were coming up to me and saying, "Look, I didn't join the police to be a front line soldier; I did not join the police to have bricks and petrol bombs thrown at me on a regular basis." Okay, on a Saturday night when the pubs turn out, you expect it; but you don't expect this kind of resentment and this sort of mass hostility.

So that has caused a rethinking, and the trouble is, to extend the point that we've been making about this relationship with the community, that obviously if you've got a bad relationship with the community and there's a big rift, the more authoritarian you become. And traditionally we have not been; although we are called police forces, in reality we like to think of ourselves as being a police service, and you've got this problem, the rift be-

**"We live in a society that encourages people to complain. One bad experience with a policeman means that all coppers are bastards, as we say."**

ing the force and I'm going to go elsewhere where I can get another job with better pay and better conditions, and no shift work." So the 10- and 15-year man was going as well, saying "I can do better elsewhere." Then we had a fairly substantial pay raise, which changed the situation and people who had for a long time wanted to join the force — the bank clerks, the teachers, the tax inspectors, the educated people — were coming along and saying "Let me join." But they were all very young, so that we've got a tremendous gap of experience in the middle and senior levels, and the force is young. The whole point of telling you all that is that what people fail to realize is that policemen, in the same way as everybody else, grow up, and most of our complaints are attributable to the stupid, casual, throwaway remark by a young police officer in a tense situation who perhaps doesn't really know how he should behave, or has never experienced something like that before.

We live in a society that encourages people to complain. One bad experience with a policeman means that all coppers are bastards, as we say, and people associate the word "police" as being synonymous with trouble — you don't have anything to do with a policeman unless you're getting into trouble yourself or unless he's coming with bad news for you. We've got a very young force that needs to grow up, and need to get experience — and I'm not attacking them. I think they do a remarkably good job, but it's just a fact of life.

LEN: Did the rioting leave any lingering imprint on the minds of the officers themselves in terms of perhaps forcing them to rethink their role?

OLIVER: Yes. Obviously something like that is a very traumatic experience for the police service because for years and years the one thing that we push and are proud of is that normally we police by consent of the public. We don't go around toting firearms unless we have to, and then not on a regular basis. We try to cultivate this relationship with the public, and all the

tween the service and force concepts.

So yes, it does mean that kind of rethink at the street level. And it means at the senior level that everybody's rushing around in ever-decreasing circles trying to think of how to cope with this. What sort of tactics do we adopt? Do we suddenly say we've got to work out riot tactics? It's a very alien thing that we're having to do. LEN: What kind of changes, if any, are contemplated as a consequence of all of this?

OLIVER: Well, the trouble is, in our eyes, that a lot of what has happened has been concentrated in focusing the attention on the police, as if it's police training and police activity that has contributed to the situations at hand in Toxteth and Bristol and so on. Maybe there's an element of truth in that, but what the general public did not know was that there was a deliberate wind-up in places like Merseyside; it was deliberately planned. The original thing that caused the riot was enticing a police car into an area by somebody deliberately committing an offense, and then the whole crowd was waiting, throwing bricks and all this. So that was set up. But people have automatically assumed that it's the police conduct that has caused the riots, and I don't believe that to be so — I don't even believe it to be so in a substantial measure. One would be stupid to say that police officers are all perfect, because they're not. But I do not believe that the riots are directly attributable to a deficiency in the police service, although having said that, obviously we can improve.

What's happened is that they had an inquiry by a judge, looking at the Brixton problem, which was a peculiar thing to the metropolis in many ways, and applying the answers that he sees as being necessary for Brixton across the country. Now he didn't say that, but other people did — government agencies looked at his report and said, "Oh God, we'd better be seen to be doing something about this." So one of the big recommendations was improved police training, improved rela-

*Ian T. Oliver, a 20-year veteran of the police service in Great Britain, was appointed chief constable of the Central Scotland Police in December 1979.*

*The appointment capped a rise through the ranks of British policing that began in 1961, when he joined the London Metropolitan Police after tour of duty with the Royal Air Force. He served in several different units of the Metropolitan Police, including the Community and Race Relations Department, where, in 1972, he won a grant to visit Kenya and study the plight of East African Asians, who were being forcibly emigrated from that part of the world.*

*He has earned two advanced degrees from Nottingham University, where he was first in 1967 on a scholarship from the Police College at Bramshill. He was awarded a law degree with honors in 1970, and later returned to Nottingham to win a Master of Philosophy degree in 1977. His thesis for that degree, which dealt with the prosecution of juvenile offenders, was published as a book in 1979.*

*He transferred to the Northumbria Police in 1977, where he was appointed chief superintendent. The following year he was named assistant chief constable for management services in Northumbria.*

*This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter Dodenhoff.*



# British riots

## Central Scotland Police

tionships with the public, body language came into it, understanding and social concepts, and all this sort of high-flown jargon. As well as other things — you know, understanding ethnic backgrounds and all this. Of course improved training is necessary, and we've all been saying that as professional organizations for a long time, and it's properly recorded and documented, but it takes a crisis for someone suddenly to come up with this good idea that police training needs improving. So yes, it can be improved, the length of time can be improved, but the corollary of that is that it means you need more manpower to be able to provide the people with courses, it costs more in a time when everybody's looking to cut costs and save money.

This concentrating on police training and saying "Let's improve that" perpetuates the mythology that to put the policeman back on the beat is going to solve all crimes and solve all social problems — which it isn't. It's only a little bit of icing on a stale cake. Of course relationships with the community are important, but of course contact at the street level should be there, but so should the high-powered cars, so should all the other things that go on in policing.

So what are we doing about it, or what's being recommended? The consequences are basically improved police training, but as I said earlier, that is not going to solve the problem of inner city neglect — years and years of calculated ignoring of social problems. It's not going to solve any of the social problems of unemployment, education, all this kind of thing, the ghetto which has grown up, the Brixtons of this world, the Southalls, with their very high concentrations of ethnic minorities, which have got to be the center for trouble. If those groups have got a beef, then that's where it's going to be. And improving police training is not going to solve that kind of problem. It may mean that the officer handles it a wee bit more delicately, but the potential for disaster is still there.

LEN: Are efforts being made on a broader social scale to address the problems so as to take some of the burden off of the police and perhaps reduce the chances of something like this recurring?

OLIVER: I can't answer that. I know that the government certainly has addressed itself to the problem, whether it has come up with the basic funding to solve the problem. And even if it did, of course, the problem is there as the result of years of neglect. We cannot suddenly solve a problem like that overnight. Certainly the government had been responsible in addressing themselves to the problem, certainly local authorities have paid attention to it, but at the end of the day you get down to brass tacks. Where is the funding coming from for it?

I was speaking to some officers from Merseyside and Toxteth the other week, and they are fearing that when the summer returns, people who live in other parts of Liverpool are going to say, "Have we got to riot to get some attention on our deficiencies?" And it needn't necessarily be Liverpool; it might be somewhere else. They'll say, "Well look what Liverpool got. They spent money on them because they rioted; let's us have a riot, then we'll maybe get some attention." So it's got to be very delicately handled. It's a long, long term solution. LEN: What specifically are police agencies doing, to the best of your knowledge, as far as altering the nature of community relations and thus perhaps reduce the chances for a recurrence?

OLIVER: I can speak with some knowledge about London, because I worked in those areas up until four years ago, and recently I was speaking to the divisional commanders from Brixton. The problem there, basically, is that it's a very, very high concentration of West Indian immigrants, the majority of whom are law-abiding citizens, who are living in conditions that they don't like, don't particularly relish, but aren't all criminal. You have a substantial number of unemployed and, in some instances, unemployable black youth causing the trouble, and what directly happened at Brixton was that they adopted a tactic of hard policing. They were having a lot of muggings a week. In a subdivisional area — which, while the figures are probably laughable compared to what can happen in New York, but to London it

was serious — in a small area they were getting between 90 and 100 muggings a week. And, as you very well know, the fear of crime is often worse than the reality, and this is what is the big problem. So people were living in an area, and not only were they being ripped off and mugged, but they were living frightened to go out of the house for fear that it was going to get them anyway.

The then-divisional commander opted for an extreme hard policing tactic, and he flooded the area with uniform and plainclothes patrols, and everybody, but everybody, that moved was stopped and questioned and searched, if appropriate. Obviously, if you are an innocent 16-year-old and every street you walk 'round in Brixton you get stopped by a policeman and asked what you're doing, where you're going and who you are, why, where and what for, you're going to get upset about it. But what's the alternative? Do you tolerate muggings? Do you say to the community, "Well, sorry, but we can't upset the young people because they might riot, so you've got to put up with being carved up and robbed and all the rest of it"? Clearly, you can't say that, and this hard policing is said to have contributed very substantially to the rioting. I think that probably it was the straw that broke the camel's back. I do not believe that it was *the* thing that caused the rioting. I think it was a lot of other things combined together, and a history of resentment towards that sort of thing.

So when the riots happened — and bear in mind it only happened for a couple of days — when they happened, this hard line of policing stopped and the muggings went up by 50 percent. They are currently running 50 percent higher than they were before. And the community are quite right in saying, "What on earth are the police doing about it." The only real thing that the police can do is to respond with a sensitive, but nevertheless hard-line form of policing, and that is certainly true of Brixton. I would guess it's true of a lot of the other immigrant areas throughout the country, but I can't speak with firsthand knowledge of that.

LEN: Contrasting your experience in London with your current assignment in Scotland — a rural area, as you said — what would say are the significant differences in the whole policing style and approach to the job that you've had to take?

OLIVER: Well, policing is basically similar wherever you do it. It doesn't matter whether you're policing in the Bronx or London or whatever — it's only a matter of degree, in my view, as to how you handle the problem. And the fact that we are a rural area with reasonable concentrations of population doesn't in my mind alter the fact that people want to be able to have a reliable, honest, approachable police force, or police service, 24 hours a day.

The community have been used over the years to having a village constable working on what we call the discretionary basis, which really meant policing on the cheap. He was there whenever somebody wanted to knock on his door. He was there at 3 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His wife answered the

**'Hard policing is said to have contributed very substantially to the rioting. I think that probably it was the straw that broke the camel's back.'**

telephone when he wasn't there. It was literally policing on the cheap. It was not necessarily by design, but it was at our discretion rather than at the individual's discretion. And a lot of people like that form of policing. They got used to it, and the community certainly liked the idea of having their own constable available at their own whim. That, obviously, given limited resources and given restricted manpower, is a luxury that we can't really afford. Neither is it a luxury that I feel that the community is entitled to ask for. In my view, as the chief officer, what they should be getting is efficient and adequate policing, making the best uses of limited resources available, at my discretion; making sure that nobody is overpoliced or underpoliced, making sure that we respond to all calls for emergency. Clearly we don't

are becoming increasingly a thin blue line. We are being stretched to the limit, and we are going to have to reach a situation sooner or later where we either say no or we do policing by appointment. You know, somebody phones up and says, "My house has been broken into," and you say, "Okay, someone will be around at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Don't touch anything." They resent it, and we've encouraged them to pick up the phone and expect an instant response. We can no longer do that.

LEN: How does one go about dispelling the mythological notions about policing?

OLIVER: We have, obviously, a concentration of officers involved in community involvement, which, to some people who've been used to the traditional

Continued on Page 10



have a racial problem in Central Scotland, but we have other ones. The potential is there; we have the problem with youth, we have the problem with unemployed people. We don't have the volume of crime, but basically the difficulties are the same in Central Scotland in terms of policing and making use of resources as they are in Central London, with different complexities.

There are many, many ways of policing. At the moment I think we're suffering from this mythology of "Put the policeman back on the beat and all will be well," and every adult over the age of 30 barks back to the good old days when the policeman administered the law by clipping people 'round the ear. That didn't happen on a grand scale; it may have happened in isolation, but there's this sort of mythology that people on the one hand are saying, "Let us have our village policeman," and on the other hand in the towns you're putting all the young, inexperienced policemen in there for training. The large concentration of population under that method of policing is less well policed than the village in the back or beyond that perhaps has 11 crimes a year and a couple of lost dogs. So clearly, the difficulties aren't the same as they would be in policing London, but it's a question of resources and manpower, and giving people what they're entitled to expect.

My view of the problem, really, is that the police service has always coped. We have never said no, and we

### CONFIDENTIAL COUNSELING FOR MARITAL AND OTHER PERSONAL PROBLEMS

Experienced with the special problems of criminal justice personnel, spouses and couples. For information or appointment in Manhattan or Westchester, call Dr. Joyce Sichel, Ph.D., (212) 244-4270.



### Creative Resume Associates

39-39 221 Street / Bayside, NY 11361

(212) 631-8199



When the money starts to run dry...

## Rochester may pass policing chores to county force

If a special committee has its way in Rochester, N.Y. — and it appears increasingly likely that the committee will — the city's police department will soon be absorbed by Monroe County's law enforcement agency, as the financially strapped city sheds its fiscal burdens to counter Federal budget cuts and a judicially-inspired erosion of its local tax base.

Plans for the proposed takeover have yet to be drafted, but the New York Times reported last month that the Rochester City Council, the local business community and leading county officials have endorsed the concept.

The Times report indicated that the city is being pierced by a two-pronged

fiscal fork. Since 1978, it has been losing significant amounts of Federal aid, which at one point was flowing at the rate of \$26.3 million annually, or 36.3 percent of what the city raised in taxes.

Rochester tried to make up for the loss by raising property taxes. Although most of its residential tax base had fled to the suburbs, the city still had a strong industrial base, with Eastman Kodak, Xerox, Bausch & Lomb and other high-tech corporations keeping Rochester humming.

Enter the New York Court of Appeals, and enter prong number two. In 1978, the court ruled that the tax hike breached a ceiling that the state constitution im-

posed on cities the size of Rochester. To make matters worse, this year, the same court ruled that Rochester would have to return the \$100 million it had collected under the unconstitutional tax hike.

Stunned by the judiciary's one-two punch, city officials staggered to the state legislature for help. They got it, to the tune of \$35 million, but there was a catch. An amendment was added to the special aid legislation which withheld \$5 million of the money pending appointment of and a report by a committee to find a way out of the fiscal nightmare.

Rochester awoke in January to find the panel's report on City Hall's doorstep. The committee, composed of county and city officials and business leaders, predicted that despite state aid, Rochester would run up a \$16 million deficit by 1983 and a \$58 shortfall by 1986.

Proposals to raise or reappropriate city taxes, other than the property tax, were cast by the wayside as unworkable, and the panel came up with the current plan, calling for the transfer of Rochester's 600-member police force to the county in stages. It was estimated that the move would save \$30 million annually.

"The committee believes that a county police force would be more effective in delivering police services than the present arrangement of a number of police jurisdictions," the report said. "Monroe County is geographically small, is

undergoing rapid urbanization and exhibits an increasing commonality of experience as regard public safety programs. This is not a new idea. It has been implemented in other progressive communities, such as Toronto."

While Monroe County is not situated in the Great White North, it does have a great wide revenue base and is not restrained in its tax collection by the state. A small tax increase by the county, which also would apply to city residents, would be adequate to turn Rochester cops into Monroe County cops, the special panel stated.

Seven of the nine committee members voted for the police jurisdictional transfer, with Rochester Mayor Thomas P. Ryan Jr. and City Manager Peter Korn casting the negative votes.

According to the Times, Ryan, a Democrat, sees the business leaders as moving in and taking over political power. "When (Kodak chairman) Walter Fallon speaks, a lot of people listen because he signs a lot of payroll checks in this county," the mayor said.

However, Ryan may get to have his cake and eat it too, even if he loses his police department. He reportedly is already negotiating to win guarantees that most of the city's police officers would not be shifted to posts outside Rochester. His chances for success appear good, since most of the county's crime occurs in the city.

## NYS 'get-tough' anticrime stance seen creating volatile prisons

New York State's get-tough policy toward criminals has not put a dent in the state's soaring crime rate, but it has put a bulge in the state's prison system, where overcrowding has reached "a powder-keg level."

That was the assessment of a study released recently by the Correctional Association of New York (CANY), which said the state's prison population has more than doubled since 1971, to a record 25,930 inmates.

The bill for the extra accommodations was also steep, with the cost of administering the correctional system rising from \$100 million in 1971 to \$450 million last year.

"New York's increased use of imprisonment has failed to stop the growth of crime," the report said. "The end of the decade saw record increases in crime."

The CANY report pointed to two causes for the existence of the prison "powder keg," noting that state justice agencies have been shortsighted in their planning and that judges have been too quick to impose long prison terms.

New York's Commission of Correction and its Division of Criminal Justice Services were singled out for failing to set capacity standards for prisons and for not establishing a criminal justice information service in the state. The report pointed out that both actions had been mandated by the legislature seven years ago.

The state's lawmakers themselves did not escape the report's wrath. The study blamed statutes enacted in 1973 and 1978 for contributing to prison overcrowding. Those laws require judges to impose prison terms even for certain minor crimes.

"New York's mandatory imprisonment laws require prison sentences in too many kinds of cases and for too many kinds of offenders," the CANY study noted. "The sweeping approach of these laws does not effectively target the most dangerous offenders and has not increased public safety."

Proposing one solution to prison overcrowding, CANY "conservatively" estimated that as much as 12 percent of the state's prison population could have been handled through intensive probation. Such an action would have been less costly and just as effective as imprisonment, the report said.

The study also came up with four other recommendations, urging:

- ¶ The appointment of a criminal justice coordinator to provide a systemwide approach to the crime problem;

- ¶ The elimination of mandatory sentencing laws;

- ¶ More extensive use of the state's parole system, and

- ¶ Changes in prison regulations to make it easier for inmates to shorten their terms for good behavior.

## LEN executive interview: Chief Constable Ian Oliver of the Central Scotland Police

Continued from Page 9

methods of policing or the rural area of policing with their local constable, is an admission of defeat, or an admission of policing the wrong way. Their response is, "Look, if we police by consent and we're in amongst the community, why on earth do we need a core of specialist officers to establish community relationships and community involvement?" To a degree, there's some truth in that, but it's not totally so. You need to insure that everybody's preaching the same gospel, and that we are pushing over the same sort of message, and that we're making concentrated efforts in the schools.

I spend an enormous amount of my own personal time, as do other senior officers, going out and talking to the Young Wives Guild or the local village knitting group, which sounds a ridiculous waste of professional time. But if you don't do it, if you don't make that kind of contact with the community, then I think you're storing up a great deal of trouble for yourself for a later day. If they hear it from my lips, there's no other person that they can say they've got it wrong or they misheard it. They hear it coming from me and if I spend a lot of time going out and talking to people and telling them what we're doing and why and how, then I think that to issue a printed sheet, nobody would read it anyway; they'd misconstrue it or they'd tear it up or something else.

So it really does involve a concentrated effort with the community involvement group, trying to get into schools, getting into the clubs, and concentrating as well on the alien groups in preserving the existing reservoir of good will. If you don't preserve it, you're going to lose it. If you take it for granted, you're suddenly going to find that the silent majority that you're sure were on your side have got a whole lot of grievances that you haven't dealt with. So we need to make overtures both to the aliens and to the affected.

## From the City of Brotherly Love:

## Philly PD women advance

Continued from Page 1

Philadelphia's top cop when Mayor William Green took office in January 1980.

At the time, the department had approximately 70 policewomen, 90 percent of whom were assigned to the Juvenile Aid section. Their job involved investigating crimes by and against minors, with the exception of murder, rape and robbery. Women were excluded from the Detective Bureau and from regular patrol duty.

Sgt. Brace was instrumental in changing the situation. She filed suit in Federal court in 1974 after the department failed to promote her to the rank of detective.

A legalistic snowball effect took place, with the U.S. Justice Department joining in the suit several days later to contest the city's height requirement for police officers. The action was subsequently joined by other women who complained of sexual discrimination by the department.

As the suit dragged on through the mid-70's, the Philly force became a focal point in the national debate over the role of females in law enforcement.

In 1975, Joseph O'Neil, then Philadelphia's police commissioner, testified that a woman "is not as strong physically as a male. I believe they would be inclined to let their emotions, all too frequently, overrule their good judgment."

Similar sentiments were voiced by Inspector Thomas Roselli in 1978, who testified that women would not be good detectives because they "generally tend to believe statements made to them. To be a good investigator, (you have to have the attitude that) everyone is a liar."

The Federal courts weren't buying such arguments, however. In 1976,

patrol duty in Philadelphia was ordered opened to women. Three years later, U.S. District Judge Charles R. Weiner issued a blanket ruling that ordered the department to stop discriminating against women.

Sgt. Brace's attorney, Frank Finch III, noted that in mid-1980 Philadelphia agreed to a hiring goal of 30 percent females out of about 2,700 new recruits. The department currently has approximately 460 women out of a total complement of 7,700. What's more, 17 of the agency's 572 detectives are women.

Two of the investigators, Brace and Viola Mitchell, are sergeants — the highest rank any woman has attained in the Detective Bureau. Brace noted that her supervisory role sometimes creates a problem.

"There is some ill feeling," she said. "Part of the reason is that the change is not easy for the men. It's a stressful situation for men to have a female in charge."

But some male investigators indicated that the Detective Bureau is the ideal setting in which female law enforcers can shine. "Detective work requires more brain than brawn," one pointed out. "It's not like going down a dark alley" as a patrol officer.

Mary Faul, who has been a Philadelphia detective since 1980, sees no dark attitudinal alleys on the part of her male counterparts. "There's a definite change in the reception of females in the department," she said. "Personally, I have no complaints with how I'm treated by the men."

The president of the Philadelphia Fraternal Order of Police, Thomas J. Garvey, provided the union's viewpoint on the issue. Female detectives "are equal in every way to the male officer," he declared.





## Harbor patrol, Ft. Wayne style

Fort Wayne, Ind., police officer Bob Morrison (rear) and conservation officer Dean Jenkins patrol the Nebraska section of the city after flooding inundated the city last month. Using an airboat, the pair checked up on area residents who remained in their homes along a street filled with water and half-submerged cars.

Wide World Photo

Something old, something new. . .

## 3d Figgie crime study out

Continued from Page 3

Macomb County, Mich., State Court looked at the other extreme, noting that people are "taking the law into their own hands."

"It's like the days of the Old West," Deneweth said. "Government couldn't protect people so they formed vigilante groups."

While certainly not endorsing vigilantism, the report ranked citizen involvement as the number-one solution to urban crime woes. "Community involvement is the fourth component in the criminal justice system, along with police, courts and corrections," said Mark Howard, the director of community crime prevention for the Seattle police.

### Block-Watching Benefits

Block-watch programs were cited as a particularly effective means of channeling citizen action against crime. Respondents noted that such efforts reduce burglary rates while increasing community ties, thereby diminishing fear of crime.

"Increased funds for law enforcement" was second on the report's list of anti-crime solutions, with many of the leaders interviewed calling for increased police visibility and improved response time.

The need for improving policing's image was stressed by several respondents, including Police Chief Martin G. Lentz of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who asserted that "public confidence in the police department is the best means to dispel the fear of crime."

### Speed and Certainty Urged

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates voiced the report's third-ranking remedy to crime, which was billed as "swift and certain punishment."

"Some rather straightforward measures must be taken if we are to slow the rate of crime growth," Gates said. "More sensible bail procedures, speedy trials, an end to endless appeal procedures, making truth relevant in criminal proceedings, more thorough police work, greater cooperation between police and prosecutors, possibly hiring more judges, adequate sentencing practices, and, lastly, providing for additional facilities to separate criminals from the

law abiding."

Fourth on the anticrime solution list was a category called "new approaches." The remedies ranged from victim witness assistance programs to restitution plans, and from repeat offender projects to calls for the decriminalization of certain crimes.

"None of these recommendations was perceived as a panacea to the crime problem in America," the report said. "Yet all merit serious attention. What is needed is a careful and thorough evaluation of the remedies proposed by these community leaders. A comprehensive analysis of the approaches to reducing crime that have been most successful would help fulfill the objective of reducing crime and the fear it generates in America."

The report, sponsored by Figgie International Inc., is the third in a series of nationwide studies of the impact of crime on life in America.

## New Orleans cops move toward victory in dues-checkoff battle

Continued from Page 3

but was overridden, so he turned to the courts.

Morial's original litigation contended that dues collection is not a right but a privilege that must be won through collective bargaining. However, the legal hub of the suit focuses on the issue of separation of municipal powers. It was the mayor's contention that his office and not the City Council has the sole authority to set dues checkoff policies.

Civil District Court Judge Gerald P. Fedoroff disagreed, holding that under New Orleans' charter, issues relating to employee pay are a legislative responsibility. As such, the City Council is within bounds setting payroll policy, the judge ruled.

Moving to the appeals court, the mayor refined his argument, citing a state law that gives discretion over payroll deductions to the "employing authority." Morial contended that the New Orleans charter can be interpreted as giving the

mayor or his representative such authority.

But appellate Judges Jim Garrison, Denis A. Barry and James C. Gulotta did not see it that way, noting in a joint opinion that the law does not state who the employing authority is. "We find no statutory prohibition against the Council enacting this ordinance," they said.

## What's On Your Mind?

Law Enforcement News welcomes letters and commentaries from its readers. If you've got a point to make about the state of things, talk right into the ears of the most influential people in the field: LEN's readers. Send letters to: The Editor, LEN, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

## Lines from the front. . .

### Consolidation deja-vu

To the editor:

Upon reading LEN's February 8, 1982, story about the N.Y. crime panel and the transit system woes, I suffered a severe attack of "deja-vu." The principal cause of my sense of being there before was the recommendation calling for the consolidation of the city's three major police forces.

How many times has this recommendation been made? Well, for openers, your story indicates that the proposed merger is not a new one, having been unveiled in 1977, etc., etc. How many times, indeed! I can't even remember, myself, and I consider that I am an expert on the subject. (It goes back to at least 1955 or thereabouts.) My master's thesis in 1972 was entitled: "Consolidation of New York City Transit Police with the New York City Police Department: History, Problems, and Prospects."

In my thesis I dealt with all the old

chestnuts and pros and cons of consolidation, including a definitive review of the various Mayors' advisory committee surveys and engineering reports. I concluded then that consolidation was the way to go, but it never happened.

Seeing the proposal surface once again made my eyes tear: it made me feel ten years younger. It certainly took me back in time ten years because at least this one problem in New York hasn't changed one single iota.

Cordially,  
SAM SCKOLNIK  
Oceanside, Calif.

### Direct and unsaturated

To the editor:

The discussion of random patrols, recently appearing in Law Enforcement News, (LEN, 1/25/82) is unnecessarily inconclusive. Surely patrol must be directed.

I refer the discussants to the early suc-

cess of the field service work done by the IACP Traffic Division (1936-1956) and the effective instructional programs of the Traffic Institute (Northwestern University) 1936 to date on selective enforcement. Both were rooted in the concept of matching personnel strength to time (and day) distribution of accidents in the establishment of shifts and beats. But the most significant factor in these programs was the precise assignment of particular violations (practices) which were to be curbed on each beat at any given time and subsequently (by the T.I.) the development of administrative controls which compared each officer's activities with his assignment.

I know of no other way to get the job done with any level of personnel strength below the saturation level — an impossibility of course.

Sincerely,  
FRANKLIN M. KREML  
President,

Consortium of Government Consultants



# The dilemma of juvenile offenders and justice

Continued from Page 6

no sanctions attached, then that well-behaved juvenile will begin to question the system. The majority of today's kids are good ones. Most of those who get into trouble are involved only one time. A few, however, are recidivists. Their initial entry into the system could be for a minor offense, escalating to more serious crimes, possibly as a result of the ineffectiveness of the system.

What can be done to stem this growth of juvenile crime? One answer may be more cooperation from school authorities. Some school administrators want to promote a notion that their kids do not participate in illegal activities, that they do not use drugs, abuse alcohol or cause damage to the schools. Yet the drugs are present, the damage is abhorrent and the alcohol usage alarming. School authorities must work toward helping juveniles involved in breaches of the law. By turning their heads from the problem, no solutions will appear, no problems will disappear — they will only worsen.

In turn, the police must have as a resource community-based corrective services that can be reached after the sun goes down and on weekends. Not all crimes occur between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. (although, when I work days, I feel that it does). These programs should utilize any innovative measures that do not include putting a minor offender through a system where he or she may not belong.

Misplacement and mistreatment can occur when a youth is treated as a delinquent but is actually mentally disturbed or living under such abhorrent conditions that he or she is classified as a JINS (Juvenile in Need of Supervision) offender. At times the JINS offender spends time in a correctional institution for an offense that is not a crime, but rather is viewed as antisocial. Truants and runaways are just two examples. Many parents cannot control their own children and sign complaints for incorrigibility. Often, mitigating factors such as alcoholism, drug abuse, child abuse, incest or any other unacceptable behavior on the part of the parents cause the child to suffer the most. Such children do not deserve to be in-

carcerated. Social agencies should be available, but the sad fact is that they are not. JINS offenders are often not helped at all.

School authorities can be a great aid in identifying the juvenile in need of supervision. This identification is not easy, but efforts must be made to locate the problem early and to provide appropriate aid.

The task of educating juveniles as to how to behave acceptably is difficult. The business of gaining parental understanding is at the heart of the matter. Often, parents do not want to hear that their child has done something illegal. Their first reaction is usually a combination of guilt, shame, shock, regret, anger and blame.

The parent who realizes his kid has done something wrong, who on the advice of counsel cooperates with the police, is the type of parent that can help his kid

the most, and probably will never have future dealings with the system. The trauma of the initial encounter with the system will, for most parents, be the signal to make them work harder at guiding their kids toward appropriate, acceptable behavior.

The parent who refuses to believe his child is involved, who feels everyone is out to ruin him and his kid, is the parent who may have a problem child. This child may view his parents' attempts to bypass the system as a free hand to commit future delinquent acts. After all, their parents have shown they don't think their kids did anything wrong.

The Supreme Court says parents may be assessed fines for their children's actions in certain cases. It is too early to see what effect this will have on the percentages. I am not optimistic.

In sum, juvenile offenders must be made to realize that the system is not a

pleasurable one to be involved in, that the system has teeth. Repeat offenders for crimes of the most serious nature should and must be incarcerated. Minor involvement in the system should be counseled out through effective social service-oriented, community-based correctional systems. The community must provide the services to aid in directing the behavior of their youth. The Federal Government cannot provide all the answers. Parents, school authorities, police, and social service agencies must work in concert with each other in order to stem the flow of juvenile crime.

Budget cuts, inflation, unemployment are important factors that affect the services that are available. We must, however, strive to enact programs that are effective, efficient and low-cost. This sounds difficult, and it is, but the alternative is that the children of today will not be the problem solvers of tomorrow — they will be the problems.

## Growth of liability actions against police demands new vigilance, preparedness by departments

Continued from Page 5

Officers does not depend upon personal participation in the acts of their subordinates that immediately brought about the violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights. The supervisors may not be on the scene and may not even know of the incident in question, yet may still be liable to the plaintiff. The issue, then, is whether the supervisor has done something or has failed to do something which indirectly affected the plaintiff's constitutional rights.

It is essential that supervisors establish and maintain very rigid standards and screening procedures for selecting and hiring all department personnel. A direct supervisory chain must be established wherein each supervisor is directly accountable for the acts of his subordinates. The supervisors must require that all police personnel attend and successfully complete an approved police training program. He must institute in-

service training programs dealing with all aspects of the officer's duties, and stress all aspects of firearms training in regular training sessions.

These are the key areas that, if not closely monitored, could see a judgment entered against a supervisor for vicarious liability.

In addition to establishing proper written procedures, police administrators must institute complaint procedures and assure that complaints are investigated, and corrective action taken, when the complaint is found to be justified.

Under the very broad discovery rules of the Federal Courts, it is conceivable that the plaintiff's attorney will attempt to order discovery of:

¶ Names, badge numbers and statements of the police officers involved;

¶ Names, addresses and statements of civilian witnesses;

¶ A statement of the plaintiff, if given to the police;

¶ A detective's summary of the incident;

¶ Various forms and reports as required by local police regulations and practice;

¶ Photographs, diagrams and memoranda relating to the physical scene;

¶ Reports relating to any medical treatment given to the police or the plaintiff;

¶ Results of police examinations, analyses or tests on physical evidence;

¶ A list of all relevant physical evidence seized, viewed or photographed.

¶ Arrest records of witnesses and parties;

¶ Police department rules or regulations pertaining to the incident in question;

¶ General investigative reports, including internal investigations of civilian complaints;

¶ Reports of radio calls relating to the incident;

¶ Mug shots or other photographs of the plaintiff, and

¶ Results of polygraph tests.

Even though objections may be raised that such files contain material protected by work-product privilege or executive privilege, it must be anticipated that they will be opened for review.

It then becomes essential that each general order of the department and the agency's complaint procedures be reviewed by the city attorney to insure that the procedures are proper and lawful. Police administrators must not assume that they have enough knowledge of the law, or that it is not necessary to consult an attorney for guidance.

One of the most important questions that an officer may ask if he is sued is, "Who will represent me in court?" Following on that, and of equal importance, is the question of who pays if a judgment is rendered as a result of police misconduct. As can be expected, the answers to these questions are not the same from department to department.

In looking at possible answers for the officer, it is clear that if the police agency has insurance coverage, this then becomes the primary source of funds to pay the judgment and legal fees.

If insurance does not exist, the legal representation, as well as primary liability for a rendered judgment, became the responsibility of the police agency or the political subdivision which created the department. Judgments could be imposed, as punitive damages, against the officer personally, although this usually reflects intentional misconduct or malicious acts.

While the foregoing is not intended as legal advice, the fact that lawsuits against police officers and agencies are becoming more common means that police administrators must take the necessary steps to insure that proper procedures are instituted that will allow the police officer to perform his mission in the most effective and lawful manner. Poor judgment and malicious acts on the part of the police will not be tolerated by the public or the courts.

### Dangerous curves



Officer Barbara Schantz of the Springfield, Ohio, Police Department poses next to her patrol car in a photo that appeared in an eight-page pictorial in the May issue of Playboy magazine. Officer Schantz, who says her chief tried to discourage her from participating in the feature, faces a departmental review for having posed in and out of uniform for the magazine.

**Coming Up In  
Law Enforcement News**  
The return of  
The Criminal Justice Library,  
LEN's acclaimed  
book review section



## Supreme Court Briefs: The death penalty for young killers?

Continued from Page 5

younger friends ran away from their Missouri homes. Using a car borrowed from the defendant's brother, the youths drove aimlessly in a southwesterly direction, eventually reaching the Oklahoma Turnpike. In the car were a shotgun and several rifles which the defendant had stolen from his father.

Shortly after getting onto the turnpike, the defendant temporarily lost control of the automobile. This attracted the attention of one Officer Crabtree of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol. Crabtree signalled the defendant to pull over to the side of the highway, and the defendant complied with the officer's last request. After parking his patrol car, Officer Crabtree started to walk toward the defendant's car. As he did so, the defendant stuck the loaded shotgun out of the window of the car and fired at close range. The officer died as a direct result of the shotgun blast.

Because of the seriousness of the offense, and in view of a state finding that the defendant, although 16 years old, "was not amenable to rehabilitation with the juvenile system," the state moved that he be tried as an adult and not as a juvenile offender. The trial court granted the motion, following which the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, or no contest (for all practical purposes actually a plea of guilty). He was convicted in the District Court of Creek County.

Under Oklahoma law, first-degree murder was punishable by life imprisonment or execution. The applicable statute in relevant part provides that:

"Upon conviction... of guilt of a defendant of murder in the first degree, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. . . In the sentencing proceeding, evidence may be presented as to any mitigating circumstances or as to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in this act." Okla. Stat., Title 21, §701.10.

Another statute lists several aggravating circumstances, three of which were relevant to the present case, including the fact that the "murder was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel, that the crime was committed for the pur-

pose of preventing a lawful arrest, and that there was a probability that the defendant would commit criminal acts of violence that would constitute a continuing threat to society."

In mitigation of the three aggravating criteria, the defendant attempted to show that his action was the outgrowth of a very troubled childhood. The product of a broken home, the defendant had been raised with little supervision by his mother. At age 14, the defendant's mother sent him to live with his father, who resorted to brutal physical punishment in a futile attempt to control the youth. Expert testimony established that the defendant was emotionally disturbed, several years below his age in terms of emotional and mental development, and antisocial. A sociologist testified, however, that the defendant's condition was treatable.

After listening to all of the evidence, the trial judge sentenced the defendant to death. The judge refused to consider the defendant's unhappy upbringing or his emotional disturbance in mitigation of the death sentence. The trial judge noted that "...the Court cannot be persuaded entirely by the...fact that the youth was 16 years old when this heinous crime was committed. Nor can the Court in following the law, in my opinion, consider the fact of this young man's violent background." The Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed the death sentence, agreeing with the trial judge that only the defendant's age was a mitigating factor.

Five members of the Supreme Court voted to set aside the death sentence and remand the case to the trial level for further proceedings. Writing for the slim majority that included Justices Brennan, Marshall, Stevens and O'Connor, Justice Powell noted that the reversal of the death sentence was required in light of *Lockett v. Ohio*, 438 U.S. 586 (1978). In that case the Supreme Court established the rule that the sentencing authority "must be free to give independent mitigating weight to aspects of the defendant's character and record and to circumstances of the offense proffered in mitigation." Reasoning from the decision in *Lockett*, the majority in this case urged that: "Just as the state may not by statute preclude the sentencer from considering any mitigating factor, neither may the sentencer, refuse to consider, as a matter of law, any relevant evidence."

Writing for dissenting Justices White, Blackmun and Rehnquist was Chief Justice Burger, who suggested that the Court in this case strained to "construct a plausible legal theory to support its mandate for the relief granted." He further argued that despite the judge's oral statement that he did not review the mitigating factors in reaching his determination, a review of the proceedings shows that the judge spent many hours listening to the reports of the probation officer and mental health experts as to the defendant's personality and family history.

The Chief Justice, echoing an oft-stated view, once again noted that "there comes a time in every case when a court must 'bite the bullet.'" The dissenters noted in conclusion that the Supreme Court in this case "stops far short of suggesting that there is any constitutional proscription against imposition of the death penalty on a person who was under the age 18 when the murder was committed." (*Eddings v. Oklahoma*, No. 80-5727, decision announced January 19, 1982.)



## BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

### Correcting corrections: Accreditation panel in long, slow process of grading prisons

There are problems aplenty in the criminal justice system. Many police agencies are short-handed and on short rations due to the fiscal crunch, and many courts are overloaded. But if the police and courts are having their troubles, consider the correctional system. It might best be described as in crisis.

State prisons in nearly half the states are housing more inmates than they were designed for. Hundreds of municipal and county jails are inadequate. Complaints abound about overcrowding, meager work and recreational opportunities, poor food, and inadequate medical care for inmates. Meanwhile, the public clamors for longer terms for convicted criminals. Things are not likely to get much better in the very near future, since the Reagan Administration last year turned down the recommendation of its Task Force on Violent Crime to provide \$2 billion from the Federal treasury to help states build more prisons and jails.

All is not doom and gloom on the correctional scene, however. One ray of hope is the growing acceptance of an effort to upgrade correctional facilities and organizations — prisons, jails, juvenile detention homes, halfway houses, and parole and probation services. That effort represents the work of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, an offshoot of the American Correctional Association. In the three years since the commission's work began in earnest, 30 states have contracted to have their prisons graded for accreditation, and in 12 other states a few correctional agencies have applied (although in some cases these are peripheral agencies like halfway houses).

By mid-March, about 225 agencies, including 72 major prisons, had been accredited, according to Robert Fosen, the commission's executive director. Most of those accredited are prisons for adults, he said; only 15 to 20 juvenile facilities had been accredited.

"We've just scratched the surface so far," Fosen pointed out. Not counting municipal and county jails, some 700 prisons and other correctional agencies are possible candidates for accreditation. Of the 3,000 to 4,000 county and municipal jails in this country, only 25 have thus far asked for accreditation.

Standards are constantly being toughened, Fosen said. "For example," he said, "in the first edition of our standards for adult prisons, there were 17 mandatory standards. Now there are 40. It's an evolutionary process." About a third of the agencies applying fail to meet the standards on the first try. But, said, Fosen, the process is helpful to them even if they fail, because it points up deficiencies.

He also noted that the commission is enjoying increasing support. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute for Corrections recently endorsed the accreditation process, and the institute provided a grant for the work. Such aid is important to the commission, which was originally funded through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The LEAA grant is now running out, but Fosen said that by the fiscal year beginning in October, the commission should be 75 percent self-supporting from the \$3,000 to \$9,000 fees it charges for its accreditation audits. Barring a severe economic downturn, he sees the commission as being wholly funded by fees by 1985, as agencies already approved seek reaccreditation and those not yet on the approved list try for the first time.

The 22-member commission struggled early this year with the question of public involvement in the accreditation process. Some commissioners, led by Judge David L. Bazelon of the U.S. Court of Appeals, sought to make public participation a condition for seeking accreditation. Judge Bazelon said: "By keeping applications and self-evaluations secret we seriously handicap our truth-finding efforts and break faith with the public. Citizens and their organized representatives have a right to review claims made by public institutions seeking our seal of approval."

Other commission members feared that if the process were opened up as a condition of seeking accreditation, some agencies would never apply for fear of losing public confidence if they did not meet the standards. The final vote on the question was a compromise. "We voted to strongly urge the corrections agencies to voluntarily open up the process," the commission's executive director said, "but we voted not to make public disclosure and involvement a condition for application for accreditation." Fosen added, "From our standpoint it was a positive step. We're now encouraging agencies to have public input in the process. And more openness is coming, there's no doubt about it."

Perhaps. But some critics have pointed out that with cutbacks in Federal funding, states will have to finance most accreditation applications from their own tight budgets. And corrections officials may be loath to ask their states to finance an inspection that might spotlight deficiencies in the state's institutions. So it remains to be seen whether all agencies will welcome public scrutiny.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington, Fwp., NJ 07675.)

### MOVING?

Don't forget to let us know. Fill out and return the coupon below, along your LEN mailing label (including account number), to: Law Enforcement News, Subscription Dept., 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

## The key role of crime analysis in policing

Continued from Page 7

leads to an increased opportunity for police to make an apprehension when offenders begin to take added risks.

Overall, the strategies resulted in a decrease in the burglary rate and an increase in the number of arrests, offender displacement, and an increased level of enthusiasm by officers for delivering police service to the citizens of Racine.

In summary, a credible crime analysis operation will provide a police administrator with data for strategic planning, will provide police supervisors with information for tactical deployment of personnel, and street patrolmen will derive greater job satisfaction from receiving, in a more timely manner, information that promotes greater officer safety and increased chances of making on-scene arrests.



# PASSBOOKS<sup>®</sup>

## FOR POLICE EXAMINATIONS

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

|        |  |         |        |  |         |   |   |         |
|--------|--|---------|--------|--|---------|---|---|---------|
| CS 18  | Police Promotion Course (One Volume)               | \$10.00 | C-361  | Identification Clerk                               | \$8.00  | J-2397  | Protection Agent                              | \$8.00  |
| CS 24  | Q & A on Drug Education                            | \$10.00 | C-1986 | Identification Officer                             | \$8.00  | C-665   | Ranger, U.S. Park Service                     | \$8.00  |
| CS 25  | Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)           | \$10.00 | C-2294 | Identification Specialist                          | \$8.00  | C-1921  | Safety Coordinator                            | \$10.00 |
| CS 31  | Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers              | \$8.00  | C-362  | Immigration Patrol Inspector                       | \$8.00  | C-1459  | Safety Security Officer                       | \$8.00  |
| CS 50  | High School Equivalency Diploma Examination        | \$9.95  | C-364  | Inspector  | \$10.00 | C-702   | School Crossing Guard                         | \$8.00  |
| C-1075 | Addiction Specialist                               | \$10.00 | C-370  | Institution Safety Officer                         | \$8.00  | C-1923  | School Guard                                  | \$8.00  |
| C-1924 | Administrative Investigator                        | \$12.00 | C-376  | Internal Revenue Agent                             | \$10.00 | C-1999  | Security Guard                                | \$8.00  |
| C-1697 | Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons | \$12.00 | C-377  | Investigator                                       | \$8.00  | C-1467  | Security Officer                              | \$8.00  |
| C-1698 | Assistant Deputy Warden                            | \$12.00 | C-378  | Investigator/Inspector                             | \$8.00  | C-2211  | Security Police Officer (USPS)                | \$8.00  |
| C-2524 | Bay Constable                                      | \$10.00 | C-406  | Jail Guard   | \$8.00  | C-1810  | Senior Addiction Specialist                   | \$10.00 |
| C-90   | Border Patrol Inspector                            | \$8.00  | C-1329 | Jail Matron  | \$8.00  | C-2525  | Senior Bay Constable                          | \$10.00 |
| C-1973 | Border Patrolman                                   | \$8.00  | C-1331 | Jail Training Supervisor                           | \$10.00 | C-2529  | Senior Building Guard                         | \$10.00 |
| C-111  | Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant                         | \$10.00 | C-1332 | Jailer-Clerk                                       | \$8.00  | C-2265  | Senior Campus Security Officer                | \$10.00 |
| C-95   | Bridge & Tunnel Officer                            | \$8.00  | C-449  | License Investigator                               | \$8.00  | C-2070  | Senior Capital Police Officer                 | \$10.00 |
| C-2295 | Building Guard                                     | \$8.00  | C-2286 | License Investigator (Spanish Speaking)            | \$10.00 | C-2422  | Senior Compliance Investigator                | \$10.00 |
| C-2260 | Campus Security Officer                            | \$10.00 | C-442  | Lieutenant, Police Department                      | \$10.00 | C-710   | Senior Court Officer                          | \$12.00 |
| C-2261 | Campus Security Officer I                          | \$10.00 | C-486  | Medical Examiner                                   | \$14.00 | C-1665  | Senior Deputy Sheriff                         | \$10.00 |
| C-1700 | Campus Security Officer II                         | \$10.00 | C-488  | Medical Officer                                    | \$14.00 | C-2038  | Senior Detective Investigator                 | \$10.00 |
| C-208  | Campus Security Officer Trainee                    | \$8.00  | C-489  | Medical Officer (Departmental)                     | \$14.00 | C-2520  | Senior Drug Abuse Educator                    | \$12.00 |
| C-1701 | Campus Security Specialist                         | \$10.00 | C-498  | Meter Maid   | \$8.00  | C-2073  | Senior Fingerprint Technician                 | \$10.00 |
| C-2264 | Capital Police Officer                             | \$8.00  | C-2503 | Narcotics Education Assistant                      | \$10.00 | C-1987  | Senior Identification Officer                 | \$10.00 |
| C-121  | Captain, Police Department                         | \$12.00 | C-1600 | Narcotics Investigator                             | \$10.00 | C-2512  | Senior Identification Specialist              | \$10.00 |
| C-2423 | Chief Compliance Investigator                      | \$10.00 | C-1378 | Narcotics Security Assistant                       | \$10.00 | C-2119  | Senior Institution Safety Officer             | \$10.00 |
| C-1173 | Chief Deputy Sheriff                               | \$10.00 | C-2245 | Paralegal Aide                                     | \$8.00  | C-1010  | Senior Investigator                           | \$10.00 |
| C-2120 | Chief Institution Safety Officer                   | \$10.00 | C-1688 | Park Patrolman                                     | \$8.00  | C-2531  | Senior Narcotics Investigator                 | \$12.00 |
| C-1401 | Chief Investigator                                 | \$10.00 | C-572  | Parking Enforcement Agent                          | \$8.00  | C-793   | Senior Parking Enforcement Agent              | \$10.00 |
| C-2148 | Chief of Police                                    | \$12.00 | C-1063 | Parking Meter Attendant                            | \$8.00  | C-2466  | Senior Patrol Officer                         | \$10.00 |
| C-2502 | Chief of Staff                                     | \$12.00 | C-573  | Parking Meter Collector                            | \$8.00  | C-1020  | Senior Police Administrative Aide             | \$10.00 |
| C-1181 | Chief Police Surgeon                               | \$17.95 | C-575  | Patrolman, Examinations All States                 | \$8.00  | C-1594  | Senior Probation Officer                      | \$10.00 |
| C-1593 | Chief Probation Officer                            | \$12.00 | C-576  | Patrolman, Police Department                       | \$8.00  | C-2298  | Senior Professional Conduct Investigator      | \$8.00  |
| C-1182 | Chief Process Server                               | \$10.00 | C-1922 | Patrolman-Policewoman                              | \$8.00  | C-1998  | Senior Program Specialist (Correction)        | \$12.00 |
| C-1185 | Chief Security Officer                             | \$10.00 | C-640  | Police Administrative Aide                         | \$10.00 | C-2449  | Senior Security Officer                       | \$10.00 |
| C-1591 | Chief Special Investigator                         | \$12.00 | C-594  | Police Cadet                                       | \$8.00  | C-1589  | Senior Special Investigator                   | \$10.00 |
| C-1203 | Commissioner of Correction                         | \$12.00 | C-639  | Police Clerk                                       | \$8.00  | C-725   | Senior Special Officer                        | \$10.00 |
| C-1200 | Commissioner of Police                             | \$12.00 | C-1947 | Police Communications & Teletype Operator          | \$10.00 | C-732   | Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority           | \$10.00 |
| C-2421 | Compliance Investigator                            | \$10.00 | C-2256 | Police Dispatcher                                  | \$8.00  | C-733   | Sergeant, Police Department                   | \$10.00 |
| C-1767 | Coordinator of Drug Abuse Education Program        | \$10.00 | C-1383 | Police Inspector                                   | \$12.00 | C-794   | Sheriff                                       | \$10.00 |
| C-165  | Correction Captain                                 | \$10.00 | C-1939 | Police Officer                                     | \$8.00  | C-1060  | Special Agent, FBI                            | \$10.00 |
| C-956a | Correction Hospital Officer (Men)                  | \$8.00  | C-2441 | Police Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept. (LAPD)    | \$10.00 | C-748   | Special Investigations Inspector              | \$8.00  |
| C-956b | Correction Hospital Officer (Women)                | \$8.00  | C-1755 | Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)  | \$10.00 | C-1588  | Special Investigator                          | \$8.00  |
| C-166  | Correction Lieutenant                              | \$10.00 | C-1739 | Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)       | \$10.00 | C-749   | Special Officer                               | \$8.00  |
| C-1219 | Correction Matron                                  | \$8.00  | C-1741 | Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPd) | \$10.00 | C-1692  | State Policewoman                             | \$8.00  |
| C-167  | Correction Officer (Men)                           | \$8.00  | C-595  | Police Patrolman                                   | \$8.00  | C-757   | State Trooper                                 | \$8.00  |
| C-168  | Correction Officer (Women)                         | \$8.00  | C-596  | Police Surgeon                                     | \$14.00 | C-1744  | Superintendent of Women's Prisons             | \$12.00 |
| C-957  | Correction Officer Trainee                         | \$8.00  | C-597  | Police Trainee                                     | \$8.00  | C-1703  | Supervising Campus Security Officer           | \$10.00 |
| C-169  | Correction Sergeant                                | \$10.00 | C-598  | Policewoman  | \$8.00  | C-1503  | Supervising Court Officer                     | \$10.00 |
| C-958a | Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)                | \$8.00  | C-602  | Postal Inspector (USPS)                            | \$8.00  | C-1666  | Supervising Deputy Sheriff                    | \$10.00 |
| C-958b | Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)              | \$8.00  | C-1386 | Principal Addiction Specialist                     | \$10.00 | C-1667  | Supervising Housing Sergeant                  | \$10.00 |
| C-959  | Correctional Treatment Specialist                  | \$12.00 | C-1791 | Principal Investigator                             | \$12.00 | C-2513  | Supervising Identification Specialist         | \$10.00 |
| C-966  | Court Officer                                      | \$8.00  | C-1427 | Principal Probation Officer                        | \$10.00 | C-2106  | Supervising Investigator                      | \$10.00 |
| C-1229 | Criminal Investigator                              | \$10.00 | C-2259 | Principal Program Specialist (Correction)          | \$12.00 | C-2143  | Supervising Parking Enforcement Agent         | \$10.00 |
| C-969  | Criminal Law Investigator                          | \$8.00  | C-618  | Prison Guard                                       | \$8.00  | C-782   | Supervising Parking Meter Collection          | \$10.00 |
| C-177  | Customs Inspector                                  | \$8.00  | C-2462 | Private Investigator                               | \$10.00 | C-2299  | Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator | \$10.00 |
| C-1611 | Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)             | \$8.00  | C-2577 | Probation Assistant                                | \$8.00  | C-2205  | Supervising Security Officer                  | \$10.00 |
| C-1239 | Deputy Chief Marshal                               | \$10.00 | C-1981 | Probation Counselor                                | \$10.00 | C-1766  | Supervising Special Officer                   | \$10.00 |
| C-1245 | Deputy Medical Examiner                            | \$14.00 | C-980  | Probation Consultant                               | \$10.00 | C-1750  | Traffic Control Agent                         | \$8.00  |
| C-2263 | Deputy Probation Director                          | \$10.00 | C-2266 | Probation Director                                 | \$10.00 | C-812   | Traffic Control Inspector                     | \$8.00  |
| C-1900 | Deputy Probation Director IV                       | \$12.00 | C-1428 | Probation Employment Officer                       | \$10.00 | C-2407  | Traffic Enforcement Agent                     | \$8.00  |
| C-204  | Deputy Sheriff                                     | \$8.00  | C-981  | Probation Investigator                             | \$8.00  | C-1689  | Traffic and Park Officer                      | \$8.00  |
| C-1763 | Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons           | \$12.00 | C-619  | Probation Officer                                  | \$8.00  | C-1522  | Traffic Technician                            | \$8.00  |
| C-1620 | Deputy United States Marshal                       | \$8.00  | C-1429 | Probation Officer Trainee                          | \$8.00  | C-2335  | Traffic Technician I                          | \$8.00  |
| C-1762 | Deputy Warden                                      | \$10.00 | C-2262 | Probation Supervisor                               | \$10.00 | C-2336  | Traffic Technician II                         | \$10.00 |
| C-1247 | Detective Investigator                             | \$10.00 | C-2577 | Probation Assistant                                | \$8.00  | C-1887  | Traffic Technician III                        | \$10.00 |
| C-2444 | Director of Security                               | \$10.00 | C-1981 | Probation Counselor                                | \$10.00 | C-819   | Transit Captain                               | \$12.00 |
| C-1877 | Director of Traffic Control                        | \$10.00 | C-980  | Probation Consultant                               | \$10.00 | C-820   | Transit Lieutenant                            | \$10.00 |
| C-2325 | Director of Youth Bureau                           | \$10.00 | C-2266 | Probation Director                                 | \$10.00 | C-821   | Transit Patrolman                             | \$8.00  |
| C-1259 | Drug Abuse Education Group Leader                  | \$10.00 | C-1428 | Probation Employment Officer                       | \$10.00 | C-822   | Transit Sergeant                              | \$10.00 |
| C-1597 | Drug Abuse Educator                                | \$12.00 | C-981  | Probation Investigator                             | \$8.00  | C-823   | Treasury Enforcement Agent                    | \$10.00 |
| C-1260 | Drug Abuse Group Worker                            | \$8.00  | C-619  | Probation Officer                                  | \$8.00  | C-852   | Uniformed Court Officer                       | \$8.00  |
| C-1261 | Drug Abuse Secretarial Aide                        | \$8.00  | C-1429 | Probation Officer Trainee                          | \$8.00  | C-1989  | United States Park Police Officer             | \$6.00  |
| C-1405 | Drug Abuse Technician                              | \$8.00  | C-2262 | Probation Supervisor                               | \$10.00 | C-1995  | Urban Park Officer                            | \$8.00  |
| C-1406 | Drug Abuse Technician Trainee                      | \$8.00  | C-1828 | Probation Supervisor II                            | \$10.00 | C-2541  | Urban Park Patrol Sergeant                    | \$10.00 |
| C-2428 | Environmental Conservation Officer                 | \$10.00 | C-1829 | Probation Supervisor III                           | \$10.00 | C-894   | Warden  | \$12.00 |
| C-251  | Federal Guard                                      | \$8.00  | C-620  | Process Server                                     | \$6.00  | C-891   | Walchman                                      | \$8.00  |
| C-1612 | Federal Protective Officer                         | \$8.00  | C-2315 | Professional Conduct Investigator                  | \$8.00  | College Proficiency Examination Series (CPEP) |   |         |
| C-1285 | Field Investigator                                 | \$8.00  | C-1997 | Program Specialist (Correction)                    | \$10.00 | PEP 29  | Introduction to Criminal Justice              | \$9.95  |
| C-255  | Fingerprint Technician                             | \$10.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-286  | Fingerprint Technician Trainee                     | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-281  | Forest Ranger                                      | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-2012 | Game Warden  | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-304  | Guard Patrolman                                    | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-348  | Head Process Server                                | \$10.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-349  | Head Process Server & Court Aide                   | \$10.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-353  | Hospital Security Officer                          | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-332  | Housing Captain                                    | \$12.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-338  | Housing Guard                                      | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-340  | Housing Lieutenant                                 | \$10.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-342  | Housing Patrolman                                  | \$8.00  |        |  |         |   |   |         |
| C-344  | Housing Sergeant                                   | \$10.00 |        |  |         |   |   |         |

Enclose a check or money order plus \$1.00 for postage and handling on the first book, and \$ .50 for each additional book (on the same order).  
Special Handling: \$1.00 additional per order. Send to: LEN Book Dept., 444 West 56th Street, New York City, NY 10019.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Book(s) Desired \_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach separate sheet with book titles if additional selections are desired.)



# UPCOMING EVENTS

## MAY

- 1. Promotion Preparation Course.** Presented by the Police Officers Training Service. For further details, contact: Police Officers Training Service, Grandview Avenue, Box 667, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Telephone: (516) 765-5472.
- 1-2. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Palatine, Ill. For further details, contact: Sgt. J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, Box 21, 6844 Strimbu Drive, Brookfield, OH 44403.
- 2-5. Annual Conference of the Missouri Police Chiefs Association.** Hosted by The Missouri Police Chiefs Association. To be held at St. Joseph, Missouri. For further details, contact: Chief Gene A. Young, Webster Groves Police Department, 4309 Elm Avenue, Webster Groves, MO 63119. Telephone: (314) 962-2000.
- 3-4. Art Theft Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For further details, contact: Mr. John Garcia, Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.
- 3-7. The Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course.** Presented by St. Louis University School of Medicine. For further details, contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Forensic & Environmental Pathology, 1402 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104.
- 3-7. Managing Corrections Personnel Program.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$350. For further details, contact: The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.
- 3-14. Supervision of Police Personnel Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For further information, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St. P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, Ill 60204.
- 4-6. Officer Survival Seminar.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. To be held in Cleveland, OH. For further details, contact: Case Western Reserve University, Center for Criminal Justice, 11075 E. Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.
- 4-7. Progressive Application of Research and Planning in the Criminal Justice System Seminar.** Presented by The Association of Police Planning & Research Officers (APPRO). For further information, contact: David Henderson, Publicity Chairman, APPRO, P.O. Box 5907, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Telephone: (213) 394-5411.
- 6-7. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- 7. New Criminal Code Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: April 4-6.
- 10-14. Analytical Investigation Methods.** Sponsored by the Jefferson County District Attorney's Office. To be held in Denver, CO. For details, see: April 26-30.
- 10-14. Managing the Security Function.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$350. For further details, see: May 3-7.
- 10-21. At-Scene Traffic Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, contact: Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4566 St. John's Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216.
- 10-21. Middle Management Training Course.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For further details, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

- 14. Arrest Issues Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: April 4-6.
- 17-19. 22nd Annual New York Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by The National Training Center of Polygraph Science. Fee: \$125. For further details, contact: Richard O. Arther, Suite 1400, 200 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.
- 17-21. Advanced Security Management Program.** Presented by American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: \$595. For further details, contact: American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006.
- 17-21. Analysis of Law Enforcement Data Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$225. For further details, see: May 10-21.
- 17-28. Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Department Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For further details, see: May 3-14.
- 20-21. Conference on Dispute Resolution.** Presented by The New York State Office of Court Administration. For further information, contact: Dr. Maria R. Volpe, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3990.
- 21-22. Drug-Alcohol Recognition Training Seminar.** To be held in San Francisco, CA. Fee: \$200. For further details, contact: Dr. Sharp, 1410 E. Glenoaks Blvd., Glendale, CA 91206.
- 22-23. Techniques for Law Enforcement Course.** Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, contact: Mr. Marc Bradshaw, Program Coordinator, Davis Clark & Associates, P.O. Box 6524, Modesto, CA 95355. Telephone: (209) 577-5020.
- 23-26. Dispositional Alternatives for the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender.** Presented by The National College of Juvenile Justice. To be held in San Diego, CA. For further details, contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.
- 24-June 4. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: May 10-21.
- 25-27. The Eastern Motorcycle Gang Investigators Conference.** To be held at the Holiday Inn, King of Prussia, PA. Sponsored by the Delaware County District Attorney's Office. Tuition: \$80. For more information, contact: Eastern Motorcycle Gang Investigators, P.O. Box 183, Lima, PA 19037.
- 26-June 6. Institute for Jail Management Course.** Presented by The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held in Boulder, CO. For further details, contact: The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005.
- 27-28. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Bismark, NO. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- 28. Search and Seizure Program.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: May 4-6.
- 28-29. Spring Conference of the North Carolina Association of Criminal Justice Educators.** North Carolina Justice Academy, Salemburg, N.C. For further information, contact: Dr. Bob Cuggins, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, N.C. 28204.

- 31-June 4. Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission Interview And Interrogation Seminar.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: May 10-21.
- 31-June 11. On-Scene Accident Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, Ill. 60204.
- JUNE**
- 1-3. Criminal Justice Standards And Training Commission Course.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For further details, see: May 31 - June 4.
- 2-3. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Modesto, CA. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- 2-4. Probation Supervisor, Phase III Course.** Presented by The Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.
- 3-5. National Conference on Alternate Family Dispute Resolution.** Presented by The American Bar Association. To be held in Washington, DC. For further details, contact: Howard Davidson, Staff Director, National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, 1800 "M" Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 331-2293.
- 5-6. F.A.S.T., Firearms And Defensive Tactics Course.** Sponsored by Brookfield Police Department and Ohio Law Enforcement Martial Arts Association. Fee: \$100. For further information, contact: Patrolman J.C. Mitchell, Brookfield Police Department, 6844 Strimbu Drive, Box 21, Brookfield, OH 44403. Telephone: (216) 448-4045.
- 6-10. Law Enforcement/Security Survival Program.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. For more details, contact: Dr. Richard W. Kobetz, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.
- 7-11. Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, OH. Fee: \$150. For further details, see: May 1-6.
- 7-11. Hypnosis In Criminal Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: May 10-21.
- 11. Seminar On Civil Anti-Racketeering Remedies.** Presented by the Battelle Memorial Institute. For further details, please contact: The Registrar, Battelle Seminars and Studies Program, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, Washington, 98105. Telephone: (206) 527-0542. Or call toll free: 1-800-426-6762.
- 13-19. Second Annual Certified Security Trainer Program.** Presented by the Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. Fee: \$1400. For further details, contact: Norman R. Button Jr., Criminology Dept., Indiana, PA 15705. Telephone: (412) 357-2770.
- 14-15. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Hendersonville, TN. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- 14-15. Basic Crime Prevention Theory & Practice Seminar.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Fee: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.
- 14-16. Police Rangemaster Course.** Presented by Davis Clark & Associates. For further details, see: May 22-23.
- 14-25. Basic Crime Prevention Theory And Practice Seminar.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.
- 14-July 2. Technical Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$625. For further details, see: May 3-14.
- 15-17. Arson Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, OH. Fee: \$150. For further details, see: May 4-6.
- 18. Civil Liability Course.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland, OH. Fee: \$50. For further details, see: May 4-6.
- 21-25. Law Enforcement Instructor Training/Management Workshop.** Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.
- 21-25. Twenty-Fifth Annual Short Course**

- for Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases.** Fee: \$350. For further details, contact: Office of Continuing Legal Education, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill 60611.
- 21-25. Science In Law Enforcement Course.** Presented by Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$175. For further details, see: May 4-6.
- 24-27. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar.** Presented by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. To be held in St. Louis, Mo. For further details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90040. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.
- 27-July 1. Fifth Annual Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. To be held in Chicago, Ill. For further details, see: May 31-June 11.
- 27-July 11. A Two-Week Criminal Justice Seminar.** Hosted by the Netherlands School of Business. For additional information, contact: School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12222. Telephone: (518) 450-6284.
- 28-29. The Police Response to Hostage Situations Seminar.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. For further details, contact: The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802.
- 29-30. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Huntington, W. Va. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- JULY**
- 5-8. The Sixth National Youth Workers Conference.** Sponsored by The National Youth Work Alliance. To be held in Washington, DC. For further information, contact: Conference Staff, National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Suite 508, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 785-0764.
- 7-8. Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in East Point, Ill. For further details, see: May 1-2.
- 11-15. Forty-fifth Annual Conference of Juvenile Justice.** To be held in Portland, OR. For further details, contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.
- 11-30. The Second Biennial AU School of Justice Institute on Juvenile Justice.** To be held in London, England. Presented by The American University School of Justice. For further information, contact: Dean Richard A. Myren, Director, Institute on Juvenile Justice in England and America, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2532.

## Skating around in circles?

Is your career really rolling along or has the growing criminal justice information gap stopped your progress?

Law Enforcement News can put you on the right professional track. Every two weeks, LEN brings you the latest information on where choice career opportunities lie...who's in and who's out...what's working and what's not...the why's and wherefore's of getting ahead in the police world.

So stop spinning your wheels and subscribe today to Law Enforcement News — the number one newspaper for the professional who needs to know more.

Yes, I'm ready to roll with Law Enforcement News. Please enter my subscription for:

one year (\$14.00)      one year foreign (\$19.00)  
two years (\$26.00)      three years (\$38.00)

Name

Title

Agency

Address

City

State

Zip

Return with check or money order to: LEN 444 West 56th Street New York City, NY 10019





# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

April 12, 1982

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, New York 10019

## All this, and more. . .

Twenty-two times each year, Law Enforcement News brings its readers the most concise, comprehensive and cost-effective information package in the criminal justice field. Still only \$14.00 per year, LEN defies inflationary spirals by regularly giving you more news, features and commentaries — at a lower cost — than any other periodical can. If you're not yet a subscriber, let this sample issue introduce you to the best in police journalism — Law Enforcement News.

### Also in this issue:

|  |   |   |    |
|--|---|---|----|
| Lee Brown finds no down-home welcome from the troops as he heads for Houston . . . . . | 1 | and new approaches to the problem . . . . .                                   | 3  |
| The ICAP Story: Crime analysis makes the whole approach to policing tick . . . . .     | 1 | People & Places . . . . .   | 3  |
| NewsBriefs . . . . .   | 2 | Supreme Court Briefs . . . . .  | 4  |
| You gotta pay your dues: New Orleans union wins battle over checkoff rights . . . . .  | 3 | Civil liability actions against cops keep supervisors on their toes . . . . . | 5  |
| Two good Figgies deserve another: third report on crime in America mixes old           |   | Public Forum: The nagging problem of juvenile crime and justice . . . . .     | 6  |
|  |   | Burden's Beat . . . . .   | 13 |
|  |   | Upcoming Events . . . . .   | 15 |

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
New York, N.Y.  
Permit No. 1302